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AMERICAN

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11308



MARCH 1985 VOL. 7 NO. 3
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GUIDE



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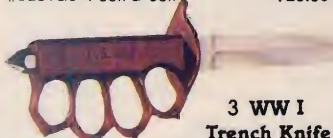
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2 Military Mag-Lite

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Military Mag-Lite

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#3201G2 3-cell D-cell \$24.95
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3 WW I Trench Knife

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4 British Commando Knife

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5 "Pineapple" Hand Grenade

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Pocket Model Key-ring Holster

#260702 \$2.95

Police Model

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Police Model Holster

#260704 \$7.95

SAVE \$\$\$\$



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SAVE \$10



9 USAF N-2B Flyer's Short Parka

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10 USAF L-2B Flight Jacket

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11

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

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clothing and action equipment



15

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16



17

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18

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19

17 Folding Trench Knife

The 3 1/2" stainless steel blade folds conveniently into the unique 5" steel "knuckle buster" handle for protection and safety. Length open—8 1/2".

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22

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21 New Mini-Mag

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21



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Browning Hi-Power 9 mm Mag. 13 shot
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#191220 \$7.95

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22

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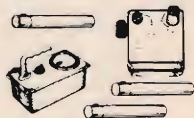
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Special \$ 125.00 + 7.50 S&H

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12 Pouches (2@) \$ 16.80 + 3.50 S&H

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Chocolate Nut Brownies: Nothing more needs to be said. I think these are a super treat. #R101

10 Packs \$ 6.50 ppd.

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MRE Cakes: Very moist and tasty. Chocolate Nut, Pineapple Nut and Orange Nut. Offered in evenly mixed assortments. #R102

6 Cakes \$ 8.00 ppd.

12 Cakes \$15.00 ppd. 36 Cakes \$36.00 ppd.

Bakery Sample Pack: For those who want to know what we are talking about—one of each cake, 2 brownies, 2 packs of cookies. #R1010

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Set of Shirt & Pants \$ 39.95 + 4.00 S&H

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One of the finest pants made today for extreme cold of the German Alps. These are used military pants but are almost like new. Heavy wool—each pair weighs 7 lbs. and a favorite of skiers. The seat and knees are double thickness and have a waterproofing inner liner. Six flap-covered, button pockets—These pants would cost \$80 to \$100 new. Sizes 28 to 38—lengths vary and usually need altering. Rich brown/green color. #0464

\$ 21.50 + 2.50 S&H

3 Pants \$ 59.95 ppd.



Used German Canteen

Super buy, this heavy aluminum canteen is fully cleaned and sterilized. Cover is insulated and the top makes a great cooking cup with a long fold-out handle. Attaches two ways to belt. You could not buy a new one for \$20.00. #6459

\$6.00 + 2.00 S&H 3 for \$15.00 ppd.

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This is the saw issued to British commandos. Cuts through wood, plastic, light metal without breaking. This is not your garden variety flexible saw. Heavy end rings for easy use. Brand new. #6488

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18-Gallon Barrel \$ 17.50 + 4.50 S&H

5 Barrels \$ 96.00 ppd. 48 states

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20 Barrels \$ 320.00 ppd. 48 states

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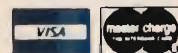
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COVER:

Four American Arms Eagle .380s are fed four different kinds of ammo. See Page 52 for an evaluation. The inset photo shows the AUG S/A .223 in action. See Page 24 for test details. (Photos by Martin Hasa and Dave Epperson)



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TO THE POINT

I quit! How could I profess to be a survivalist and do otherwise? . . .

WHEN YOU READ this, I'll have been off cigarettes for almost three years. I started smoking when I was 15, and continued for about 17 years. Then I quit. I stayed off tobacco for ten years, started again, then quit. As I said, it's been three years now. I confess to being a tobacco addict. I just don't smoke, nor will I ever again.

What I really like is panatela cigars, long, slender ones with green wrappers. Mmmmmmm, that after-dinner cigar used to be the highlight of my day.

The Ryan Mountain Test just reinforced my resolve to stay quit. Ryan Mountain is a lump of granite in the middle of the Mojave Desert. Before my first ten-year abstinence from tobacco, I used to climb Ryan Mountain, huffing, wheezing, puffing and sweating up the narrow, steep, rocky trail to the top. The view from there encompasses most of the world, my world at least—the San Jacinto Mountains, the San Bernardino Mountains, the Santa Rosas, the Salton Sea, and the vast, beautiful, desert.

After I quit the first time, I climbed Ryan Mountain, but didn't huff, wheeze or puff as much. About five years into my off-cigarettes decade, I climbed Ryan Mountain once more, this time breathing easily most of the way, and with a heart rate only slightly higher than normal.

At the end of that ten-year hiatus in smoking, the addiction overcame me again—with a vengeance. I spotted a box of long, slender, green panatelas in a glass display case. I couldn't resist. "Give me one of those," I told the clerk. I lighted-up, drew in the delicious pungent smoke, inhaled some, and said to myself, "Ahhhhhhhhh, just as I remembered. A cigar or two a day won't hurt." To make this story shorter, within two weeks I was back to smoking a pack and a half a day of menthols.

During this period, I had occasion to climb Ryan Mountain. Here I was, huffing and puffing again, and wheezing worse than ever before. My heart rate was really up. I saw spots, and had to rest often—rest and smoke a cigarette.

I read a good deal, and I'm aware of research reports, the facts about tobacco: If you smoke, your chance of dying from cancer is 100 percent greater than that of people who don't smoke. If you smoke, your chance of dying from *lung cancer* is 700 percent greater than anyone who's never smoked. If you smoke, your chance of becoming a victim of emphysema is 10 times greater than he or she who has never smoked regularly. If you smoke, your chance of dying from heart disease is 103 percent greater than a non-smoker's risk.

As I sat there, halfway up Ryan Mountain, gasping for air and smoking a non-filter (and, these facts and figures whirled through my head), I resolved then and there to quit smoking—one more time, the final time. I almost made it once; I was off for about six weeks. Addiction got me.

Then I came to work for McMullen Publishing, Inc., and *Survival Guide*. This place has a no-smoking-in-the-building rule. I thought, "Great! Now I have an incentive to quit smoking."

My wife, Sally, was required to stay at her job in another city for a couple of weeks while I started the job here. This gave me time and space away from the normal routines of shared lives to do whatever it took to quit. On New Year's Eve, 1981, the day before I started this editorship, I quit smoking. I smoked my last cigarette just before midnight, saw the New Year, 1982, in, then went home to tough it out. I won't bore you with admonitions shouted to myself, or attempts at transcendental meditation, Zen and Yoga, self-hypnosis, prayer, wall-pounding, etc., etc. I did it. I quit.

How could I profess to be a survivalist and do otherwise?

During the day, work kept me occupied. I couldn't smoke *in* the building, so I was careful not to go *out*. Nights, at home alone, were the worst.

And, recently, I climbed Ryan Mountain. My bum knee kicked up worse than my heart and/or lungs.

The point of this "To The Point" is: smoking and its injurious effects on human health are incompatible with the precepts of survivalism. One cannot punish one's own body day after day and also hold claim to the title "survivalist."

So, I ask you, friend-to-friend, survivalist-to-survivalist, for health, for life, if you smoke now, *quit!* and, if you have never smoked, *don't start!*

Apart from the current danger to your health, there is the permanent impairment factor, the irreversible damage to heart and lungs, the non-repairable destruction of vascular tissues, and forever reduced brain and eyesight acuity to degrees that your body will fail you in the dire survival clutch. Not smoking surely is part of being prepared to survive.

Most of you readers will never climb Ryan Mountain, or even find it on a map. Believe me, it's there. It's my test. I advise smokers to take a Ryan Mountain Test—at a location of choice—before and after. Compare results with mine. I'm convinced you'll say, "I'm glad I quit." To that I'll add, "Me, too."—*Dave Epperson*

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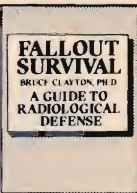
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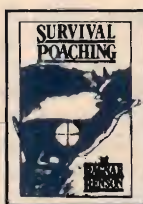


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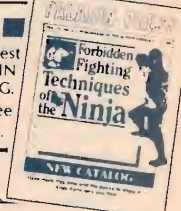
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SURVIVAL LINE

*Straight word from around
the survivalist community . . .*

Doomsday Clock—The "doomsday clock" which has adorned the cover of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* for the past 37 years has been moved 1 minute closer to midnight. It now reads 3 minutes to midnight. The clock reflects the level of world tension, with midnight representing a likely nuclear confrontation. The editors of the *Bulletin* say that increasing animosity between the U.S. and the Soviet Union prompted the move of the clock's minute hand closer to midnight. The clock is presently closer to the midnight reading than it has ever been, except during the Cuban missile crisis when it read 2 minutes to midnight.

The "News"—Anti-gunners are now on a campaign that is reflected in the "op-ed" pages of daily newspapers. These mainly anti-handgun opinions lately have come down heavily on popular magazines that publish material on home- and self-defense weaponry and tactics. The anti-gun thrust is that these magazines should be removed from newsstands, along with other "pornography." It appears that the anti-gunners, not content with attacking the guarantees provided by the Second Amendment to the Constitution, are now seeking to tear down the guarantees of the right of a free press and free speech, as put forth in the First Amendment to the Constitution. These opinion pieces in newspaper opinion sections, in most instances, are not countered by pro-gun opinion, and/or rebuttal. Survivalists who wish the Constitutional freedoms to bear arms, and to speak and write freely, would do well to write the editors of these papers, requesting opinion counter to anti-gun writings.

NATO News—Currently out of office, the British Labor Party voted to adopt a new nuclear policy, should it be elected in the future. The new policy calls for complete *unilateral* nuclear disarmament by Britain. All British nuclear weapons would be scrapped, and no U.S. nuclear bombers or submarines would be allowed to be based on British territory. The policy would be instituted without negotiations, and without regard to Soviet actions.

Survival Game—The National Coalition on Television Violence has called on Congress to enact legislation which would ban the playing of the very popular National Survival Game. The coalition says that a "warlike atmosphere" is being created across the country by these games.

For survivalists and others who play the game, it might be time for *you* to write to

your elected representatives.

French Survival—The town of Geisswasser, located in the eastern part of France, takes its survival seriously.

As a result of a special vote by the town residents, Geisswasser has become the first town in France to begin construction of a blast and fallout shelter. The shelter is intended to protect all 180 residents of the town against the effects of atomic and chemical munitions.

Survivalism and preparedness has been making a comeback in Europe as well as in the United States. New companies specializing in bomb shelter construction and survival supplies are springing up in many European countries. In France alone there are some two dozen such companies. In addition to a growing awareness by the general public, governments too have been taking a closer look at their plans to protect their populations in the event of war. There will soon be a bill introduced in the French legislature which would require all new buildings built after a certain date to include shelter areas and supplies for those shelters.

That's Entertainment?—A new movie entitled *Threads* has made its debut in Britain. According to the film's makers this motion picture provides a much more "realistic" view of life after nuclear war than did the American film *The Day After*.

Threads covers a period from the start of the war to 13 years after its end. The film does not concentrate on those who were prepared for a war. Rather, it focuses on a continuous struggle for food, the effects of the so-called "nuclear winter," and genetic mutations caused by residual radiation.

It is interesting to note how the film *The Day After* was adopted by the anti-nuclear lobby in the U.S. Will the same thing happen with this film?

Survivalists who saw *The Day After* noted that it was the family who took precautions and observed simple survival basics that survived the war. This point seems to have been lost on the vast number of doomies who have taken the show to heart.

Blow to Privacy—The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld an order by the state of Minnesota that the National Rifle Association turn over the names of its contributors to the state. Minnesota classifies the NRA as a lobbying group, and has a law that requires lobbying groups to register the names of those who contribute \$50 or more. ●

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WHAT IF?

The siren on the firehouse is screaming, and you ask someone, "What's going on? . . ."

By Christine Miller

YOU'RE going about your daily routine. Suddenly the siren on the firehouse (or bank building or water tower) begins to wail, its shrill scream crying out a warning. Warning? Of what? Asking someone, "What's going on?" probably won't bring an answer because everyone likely will be in the same emergency ignorance boat. How do you learn about the threat?

Listen to the radio. Commercial AM or FM stations that make up the nationwide Emergency Broadcasting System will interrupt regular programming to announce: "We interrupt this broadcast to report an emergency. Important information will follow."

The warning could be about a tornado, a hurricane, flooding, tsunami (tidal waves), earthquakes, landslide, widespread power grid failure, industrial explosion, fire, chemical accidents, nuclear hazards, or, the ultimate, nuclear attack.

Many cities, at one period, were equipped with air raid warning sirens. Today, many of these devices have been removed, or are no longer functional, so radio may be a citizen's only sure means for learning about impending disaster.

Cities that do retain siren capability are directed to use standard signals to warn of an enemy attack: a wavering tone or short blasts for 3 to 5 minutes' duration. If you hear the siren, tune your radio to an EBS-associated station for information and instructions.

Each region of the nation has implemented its own EBS net, made up of AM and FM broadcast stations, to deliver both attack and alert messages ("straight" tones from 3 to 5 minutes duration). Be familiar with your own region's EBS network, and take note of station frequencies on which emergency information will be broadcast.

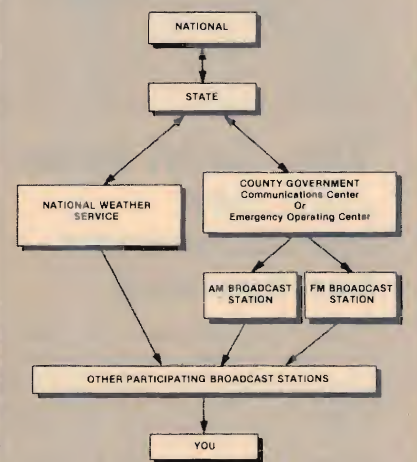
Wise survivalists maintain battery-powered AM/FM radio receivers—with fresh batteries always—for receiving emergency information.

Radio station transmitters are equipped with standby generators to insure continued broadcast capability in emergency situations.

Instructions from officials may include requests for skilled personnel—bulldozer operators, doctors, sandbag fillers, and the like—and tools.

There is time to prepare for some disasters—hurricane and tornado, for example—because the National Weather

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS: GOVERNMENT TO YOU



Service Weather Watch system broadcasts warnings 24 hours in advance.

Nuclear powerplants, by law, must maintain warning systems capable of alerting citizens within a 10-mile radius to emergencies. Utility bills annually carry proper procedures for shelter and/or evacuation.

EMP Dangers—Electromagnetic pulse (EMP) from nuclear explosions, scientists theorize, could render inoperative most existing electronic equipment, from portable AM/FM receivers to giant main-frame computers and telephone systems. Though some shielding is in place, it is not uniform, and no one knows whether the shielding really will prove effective against EMP.

What to Do—Learn now whether your area has a siren warning system. Know what signals will be used to warn of which kinds of disasters. Keep an AM/FM radio at hand, with fresh batteries in place. As a backup, install a battery-powered short wave band receiver, and monitor national emergency information on designated frequencies.

If you are forewarned and avoid panic, you can make use of whatever time remains before disaster strikes to find shelter, make use of provisions already stored, and bring your survival skills into play. ●

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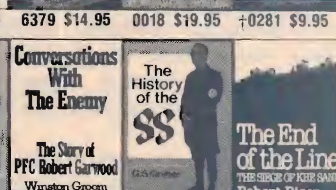
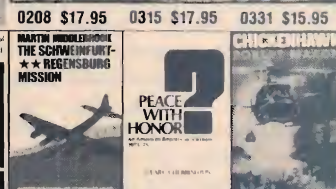
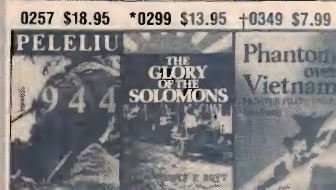
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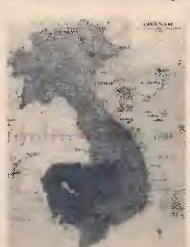
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By Tony Lesce

AMBUSHES ARE OF special concern to survivalists because, in a crisis, there may be marauding bands who prey on others in order to sustain themselves. If worst comes to worst, and a total breakdown of law and order occurs, criminal elements will have an almost free hand to victimize others. For this reason many survivalists prepare by stockpiling firearms and ammunition. To the survivalist, firearms mean not only a means of gathering food, but also a method for personal defense.

Some survivalists foresee the need to defend their survival retreat sites against attack by criminal bands. These survivalists employ various methods to fortify their refuges, such as strengthening walls, clearing fields of fire, installing alarm systems, and rehearsing defense plans with members of their groups. Such defensive steps are worthwhile, whether the survivalist plans to stay put during a crisis, or to flee to a previously prepared survival site. These preparations don't cover all the bases, however, because, sooner or later, some movement and travel will be necessary.

Three Cases—Examine three possibilities to determine how and why travel, which gives marauders the opportunity for ambush, becomes necessary:

The first case is the survivalists who take refuge in a bomb shelter during a nuclear attack. Despite the most extensive preparations, they plan to come up out of their shelter sooner or later to rebuild their lives. To do so, they must scout the area to assay the extent of the damage, forage for supplies, perhaps contact other survivors, and start growing food. This necessary exposure lays them open to ambush.

The next case is that of the survivalist who has prepared a refuge in an isolated spot. To use it, he must travel there. Unless he's taken a very long view, and moved there before the crisis, he'll face the problem of travel after it hits, and an unfortunate encounter with a criminal band might cut his trip short.

The third case is that of a survivalist who plans to stay put, because at home he has

all of his resources and supplies, without the work and risk of transporting the necessities to a remote site. The crisis, although serious, does not result in extensive destruction, as in a nuclear attack, but instead is a relatively low-grade threat, such as a national political breakdown, with little loss of life, but total disappearance of law and order. Even if this survivalist has persuaded his neighbors to join him in a survival group, and to pool their resources, there still will be the need for reconnaissance and foraging, as well as security patrols to forestall attacks.

From this, it can be seen that any plans to build a survival site, wall it in, and roof it over, are unrealistic, because even the most dedicated survivalist can't spend the rest of his life in a bunker.

Threats—Even in normal times, there exists a criminal element on the streets. At best, the police are barely able to cope with it. Additionally, there are hundreds of thousands of criminals serving prison sentences. The most significant fact about these prisoners is that they are almost all "hard cases," the serious offenders. With the overcrowding in U.S. penal institutions, prison administrators have been forced to grant early release and parole to the less serious cases. There's little prison space to waste on minor offenders, such as drunk drivers and shoplifters. It's safe to say that only the most dangerous criminals remain in custody, including the huge backlog of convicted murderers on "death row."

In a severe survival crisis, serious problems may arise because those who work in the criminal justice system probably will desert their posts to assure the safety of

their families. Police can't be expected to continue to patrol, prison guards to remain on duty, if they believe that their families need them. Breaking out of a prison is not very difficult, without guards to keep the lid on. As a conservative estimate, at least 1 million hardened criminals can be expected to have a free hand, without the machinery of criminal justice to inhibit them.

Ambush—An ambush is a surprise attack, either to destroy or capture the subjects. An ambush can be simple or complex, and can take place almost anywhere. It is necessary to understand what comprises ambush before defenses against being caught in one can be planned.

There's been little written regarding tactics for avoiding or breaking out of an ambush. The conventional wisdom is a frontal charge with everything you've got, but this is not very helpful because it means an open assault against an enemy who's prepared and waiting. To cope adequately, it is first necessary to understand the principles of a successful ambush.

There are three elements to an ambush: (1) the Stopper, (2) the Fire Zone, and (3) the Plug.

The Stopper is just that, a means of stopping the ambushee and preventing him from moving out of reach of the ambusher. It can be a tree or other obstruction across a road, or a fallen bridge. An ambusher can create an effective stopper by disabling the lead vehicle of a convoy.

The Fire Zone is right behind the stopper, an open area that offers the victim no cover. The ambusher fires on his vic-

Where is the ambush most likely to occur? Probably not where houses are back from the street, and the road is clear for a rapid escape. The narrow roadway, with close cover on either side, and poor visibility make this lane a set-up. And there's "Ambush Alley," especially dangerous, as there is high ground and cover on either side. The defensive trick is to not move along the roadway, but rather to drive along on one of the ridges at either side.



tims, using cover so that he's protected from their return fire.

The Plug is a block *behind* the ambushee, to prevent him from retreating. As with the stopper, this can be a disabled vehicle, or a barrier placed in position after the victim has passed and is in the fire zone.

An ambush need not contain all three elements. Sometimes an ambush can be very informal, yet effective, as in the case of an assailant waiting behind a door or around a corner to attack someone on foot.

There are other facets to an ambush. Surprise is important, and the ambusher takes every precaution he can to keep his victim unaware until the last second. He locates his ambush around a corner or over the crest of a hill so that the victim doesn't see it until too late.

The ambusher will plan his fields of fire so that he has cross fire, which reduces the chances of his victims' fighting back from behind the cover of their vehicles. The ambusher will try to set up his ambush in an isolated area, to minimize the chances of help for the victims. He'll also try to situate his forces on high ground, which gives the opportunity to deliver cross fire in three dimensions. The high ground might be rises in the ground, or rooftops in a built-up area. If time permits, he'll dig foxholes, and perfect his cover.

Understanding that something can go wrong with even the best plan, the ambusher will lay out an escape route, in case his ambush fails and the victims counterattack.

An ambusher always plans on a short attack. If he can't make it work within the first few minutes, he's failed, and the victims have had time to organize themselves and fight back. The situation for the ambusher then deteriorates into a pitched battle. This greatly increases his risks.

The ambusher plans for a lookout, to provide warning of his victim's approach, and after the attack begins, any other parties who might interfere.

Defense—Now that the basic layout of an ambush is clear, countermeasures can be planned.

Defense against ambushes falls into two categories: avoidance and escape. Counterattack is likely to be counterproductive. A counterattack is often just an expedient to make possible escape from the ambush.

Just as there are no perfect people, there are no perfect ambushes. The ambusher makes mistakes, and leaves gaps in his tactical program. Often, this is because the terrain doesn't permit a perfect ambush.

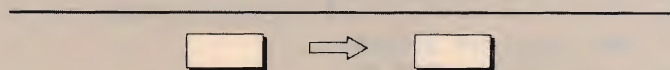
Avoidance—Avoidance means recognizing likely ambush locations, and not approaching them or giving ambushers the chance to spring the trap.

PRINCIPLES OF REACTION TO AMBUSH

The diagrams below are only examples. The situation can be met in other ways. The important principle is planning and coordination of the reaction. The complex plan goes awry more easily, particularly in a crisis situation.



Ambush can come from anywhere—a hilltop, the concealment of trees, or the roof of a building that provides "high ground."



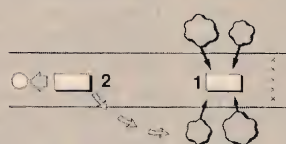
TWO ELEMENTS



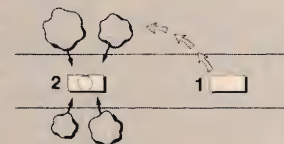
THREE ELEMENTS

When traveling, move in "elements." Don't bunch up. Spreading apart makes an attack more difficult for the ambusher. Some of your party will be out of range, hence can come to your aid. Two elements are the minimum. Three are better.

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL →



EXAMPLE A



EXAMPLE B

Reaction to an ambush, with two elements traveling left to right: Example A shows the reaction when the lead element (1) is ambushed; a stopper prevents the lead vehicle from proceeding; ambushers fire at it; part of the rear element (2) dismounts to outflank the ambushers; another part moves to the rear with women and children (circle). This reaction force follows the rule, "Attack on your right," for simplicity of coordination. Example B shows the attack on the rear element (2), stopped by gunfire, rather than roadblock; members of the victim party's lead element (1) come to the rescue, again attacking to the right when facing the ambush location.

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL →



EXAMPLE A



EXAMPLE B



EXAMPLE C

Reaction to ambush with three elements traveling left to right: Example A shows the lead element (1) stopped by a roadblock, and coming under fire from brush on either side of the road. Noncombatants (circle) in the second element (2), go to the rear as soon as the skirmish starts; relief parties from second and third elements (2 and 3) attack on their right to help the trapped element break free of the ambush. Example B shows that the ambushers have let the point (1) pass safely, then disabled the second element vehicle (2). Lead and rear elements (1 and 3) dismount and attack from their respective rights. The ambushers are attacked from both sides. Noncombatants in the second element (circle) remain in vehicle. Example C shows the attack on the rear element (3). Parties from first and second elements (1 and 2) attack to their right, giving the added effect of greater strength as both parties combine to press the attack. Noncombatants (circle) move forward to clear the combat zone.

AMBUSH!

Awareness is the most vital point. This is the mainstay taught in most courses on self-defense. Some instructors complicate the subject unnecessarily by introducing a color code to denote levels of awareness. This nitpicking categorization makes the basic points much more difficult to understand.

To avoid an ambush, it is necessary to be aware of the ways in which an ambush can be set up. It is necessary to observe one's surroundings constantly, assessing the terrain for features that would help an ambusher, and it is necessary to keep the eyes and ears open for the telltale signs of an ambush.

There are some simple and practical precautions we can take to reduce the danger of being ambushed:

- Avoid moving in regular patterns. Daily trips to a water source, for example, gives anyone watching an excellent opportunity to set up an ambush, secure in the knowledge that his targets will be in the same place at the same time the next day. Try to move by different routes, and at different times, on regular trips.

- Look out for situations that appear to be perfect "set-ups" for an ambush. Be careful when traveling down narrow streets and alleys, or defiles between two hills. Better yet, go around them. Scan the area ahead of you for cover that ambushers might use. Look very carefully at buildings, berms, and wooded areas nearby.

- Always assume that you're under observation. If you get complacent, "fat, dumb, and happy," your alertness will suffer.

- Look for furtive movements. If you see people, observe whether they're acting as if they don't want you to see them. There might be a harmless reason for this. In a survival crisis, people will be suspicious of strangers, but there might also be a more sinister purpose. Look for anyone who might be giving a signal. This doesn't have to be very obvious, like waving. Someone who gets up suddenly, after having been seated as you approached, might be signalling unobtrusively. Someone who gets up and disappears behind a building or trees might be going to send a signal.

- If moving through an area you often travel, observe the level of activity, and any departure from the norm. Is the place "too quiet?" If there normally are people moving about, why are they all indoors? If there are normally sounds from birds and animals, do you hear them today?

- Be especially cautious when going over a hill or around a corner. You don't know what's beyond. If in doubt, stop and send a scout ahead, to look over the area by moving off the road and approaching from an unexpected direction, remaining unseen.

- Be alert if you see anything blocking the road ahead, even if it looks harmless. A



This rubble could conceal ambushers. Scrounging through rubble can provide needed items, but beware of scroungers who could scrounge off you.

"disabled car" might be just that, or it might be a Stopper, especially if it blocks the road. If people try to flag you down, look carefully not only at them, but ahead and behind.

- Listen for gunfire. This may seem silly and obvious, but gunfire from some distance ahead may be a hunter, or it may be an ambusher, waiting for you, whose finger has tightened a bit too much on the trigger.

- When in vehicles, keep the windows rolled down, if the weather permits, to avoid the risk of flying glass. Wear safety goggles, if the windshield can't roll down.

- If on foot, don't march down the center of the road, where an ambusher would like you to be. Follow a parallel trail a few yards to the side, if possible, or spread out along both sides of the road. Keep an eye on ditches, boulders, and anything else that might offer cover or concealment to yourself or to an ambusher. The main rule is to keep spread out, avoiding the natural tendency to gather together for company. Survival is more important than chatting.

- Each element should have a CB or other two-way radio. Use this for listening only, as you might hear the ambusher's lookout giving warning of your approach over the air. Don't use it for routine transmissions, as this can give you away. If the point spots something suspicious, hand signals serve well for getting the message back. The communications radio will be useful after an ambush starts, to coordinate between elements. At that time, there's nothing to lose by transmitting.

Weapons—It might seem sacrilegious to say it, but almost any weapon will do for you, as long as you know how to use it well. A few more comments will put weapons in perspective:

Pistols are handy if traveling in vehicles, whereas long arms are cumbersome. This isn't as great a disadvantage as it may seem for shotguns and rifles, as shooting from moving vehicles is chancy. Often miraculous shots are made from cars on television and in the movies, but anyone who

tries it for himself finds out that it's not as easy as it looks.

Another unfortunate fact is that during a well-planned ambush, the victim doesn't get much of a chance to shoot back. The ambushers are well-concealed, having prepared cover and concealment long before, while the victim is out in the open, under fire, with no visible targets at which to return fire.

Keep weapons handy in the vehicles, but remember that accidents can happen. Keep the safeties on! With a finger lightly on the trigger, a sudden bump can cause an accidental discharge.

When you plan carrying weapons for defense in a vehicle, assessing the possible tactics will help you to get your priorities right. It has already been shown that firing from a moving vehicle during an ambush is most likely a waste of ammunition, because the ambushers are hidden and also because precision shooting from a moving, bouncing gun platform is nearly impossible. Dismounting in a hurry is more important than firing from the vehicles, because the vehicles will draw fire and not offer effective cover.

It's important to carry the weapons to make getting out in a hurry possible, without becoming tangled in slings and barrels. There are at least two wrong ways to carry a rifle or shotgun in a car, and two right ways. Carrying it muzzle up between the knees, a very comfortable carry, is wrong because it means getting it tangled with your legs if you have to duck out. Likewise for carrying it outboard, between your knees and the door.

Carrying it inboard of both your legs means that you can either swing your legs out first, or pivot your upper body down and out, unobstructed by the weapon, dragging it after you when you leave the vehicle. Carrying it flat on the floor also keeps it out of the way, and lets you dive out and reach in for it after you're out and flat on the ground.

There's always a temptation to return fire, even at well-hidden targets. This is common in the military, and often goes under the name of "suppressive fire," a fancy-sounding term that masks the fact that it's mostly a waste of ammunition. The military can do this, as they're not paying for the ammunition, and have a large supply, but a survivalist can't afford to waste any. That he paid for it himself is the last of his problems. He knows that his supply is limited, and that there's no more available, at any price. This dictates that he must make every shot count.

Regarding caliber, don't take too seriously published "stopping power" figures, and don't trade in a weapon with which you feel comfortable to buy another that has greater power. Fabulous "stopping power" figures on paper don't do any good if you can't hit your target. Choose something with which you're comfortable,



The 2-inch snubby makes an effective personal defense weapon for the driver. The .45 in the "Snuffy Special" shoulder rig allows carry while seated in a vehicle. The author's choice for defense while on the move is the .22 High Standard Supermatic, loaded with CCI Stingers. The Supermatic is a reliable point shooter, and the Stingers, at 1,250 fps, rip, tear and shred.



and with which you can hit most of the time. Keep in mind that, whatever score you can attain on a range, firing at paper targets, most of your shots will probably miss in the urgency of a gunfight. It seems hard to believe, but this has been confirmed many times. In the stress of a deadly threat, people miss targets in plain sight at ridiculously short ranges.

Range of the weapon is less important in defense than it is in hunting. Anyone who selects a caliber because of effective range should ask himself, and answer honestly, whether he can hit his target at the weapon's maximum effective range. Some make the mistake of trading in a rifle chambered for the .223 in favor of a .308, because they feel the need for a longer-ranged weapon. Yet, all of their firing, even in practice, is at 200 yards or less, where the differences between the two calibers are not critical.

As will be shown, the choice of weapons is not as important as the choice of tactics. Tactics can make it or break it.

Reaction—Despite all precautions, anyone may be caught in an ambush. It then becomes necessary to think of escape. Escape means getting out of the trap, if caught inadvertently. It means learning to recognize the gaps an ambusher leaves, and making use of them for evasion. Some of the gaps an ambusher may leave in his trap are these:

- His stopper is inadequate, and doesn't stop his victim.

- He tips his hand, by leaving signs for the intended victim to see. A gun barrel poking out of a window, an accidental dis-

charge, or a poorly-concealed ambush site can all warn the victim.

- He may be a poor shot, and, even with the advantage of surprise, not be able to overwhelm his victim with gunfire.

- He may have planned his cover badly, exposing himself to counterfire.

- He may not have chosen a site that completely denies his victim cover.

In some situations, counterattack is one means of making an escape, but it must never take priority over safety. It may be macho to fight it out, but it's also often unwise to face a prepared ambusher from an inferior position. A survivalist must go by the principle that casualties are unacceptable. A military commander accepts that a certain proportion of his force will become casualties in a firefight, but a survivalist, concerned with the safety of his family, does not consider them expendable. This may affect the ambusher, too. In a survival crisis, with medical care unavailable, even a minor wound is serious.

These are some tactics that will help to cope with an ambush:

- Whatever the case, never, never sit there trying to decide what to do. **DO SOMETHING!** The ambusher counts on his victim's being surprised, stunned, and indecisive.

- Plan an "immediate action drill," as the military calls it, an emergency plan that all members of your party know, and have rehearsed. Make sure that they understand that they are to follow the plan. If there are any questions or objections, the time for them is during planning and rehearsal, not when the action starts.

- The details of your plan will depend

on the sort of people in your party. If the members of your group are all able-bodied combat veterans, all of them will be available for active roles. If, as is more likely, there are women and children in your party, you'll have to plan for their safety, and detail some of your people to assure their evacuation.

- It's good practice to avoid traveling bunched in a group, as this enables an ambusher to catch all in his trap. It's better to divide the party into two or three elements, spread far enough apart so that no ambush will trap all members of the party. A spacing of about 100 yards is enough for most cases.

- If there are any signs of an ambush ahead, go back immediately. Don't stop in the middle of the road to discuss the situation.

- If an attack materializes, the first priority is to get out of the line of fire, either by running for nearby cover or breaking through the ambush. Any element caught should try to keep going. Bear in mind that no ambush is perfect, and that the Stopper may not be total. There may be room to pass on the sidewalk or the shoulder of the road. A field alongside the road may offer a way around. It may be possible to ram the stopper and get it out of the way. A moving vehicle, depending on its weight and speed, can hit with hundreds of thousands of foot-pounds of kinetic energy, and can dislodge a car parked across the road or go through a brick wall. Also remember that a moving target is harder to hit, so keep moving, if at all possible. If going forward is impossible, turn around and go back.

- The first decision, therefore, is whether to stop or run. If on foot, it will be "every man for himself," as the ambushed party runs for cover wherever the members find it. If in a vehicle, the question will be whether to dismount immediately or try to make a run for it. The answer is up to the driver. He can judge best if there's a chance of breaking through, or if the best course is to stop and get out. Passengers should wait for an order from the driver before trying to dismount. If the driver is disabled, the only logical course is to get out.

- Dismounting quickly is critical, and worth rehearsing until everyone has it down perfectly. With a four-door vehicle, each dives out the nearest door. A two-door sedan, in this regard, can be a trap for anyone in the back seat. Carrying supplies in the back, and having only two people in front, avoids this problem. A camper or motor home is a special problem. Having the exit procedure well-rehearsed will avoid people colliding in the doorways.

- Returning fire, at this stage, is not as important as getting out alive. If the ambushers are well hidden, you can waste

(Continued on page 71)

SURVIVAL SELF-TEST

By Glenn A. Anderson

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This month's Self-Test continues with Part II of a III Part Mini-Series of questions extracted from Clyde Ormond's massive work, the *Complete Book of Outdoor Lore and Woodcraft*, published by Outdoor Life Books, Times Mirror Magazines, Inc., 350 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10017, and distributed by Harper and Row Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd Street, New York,

NY 10022. The Self-Test contains especially selected, survival related information on the topics of: ropes and knots, lashes and hitches, animal skin preservation, and soapmaking. Test yourself, then obtain a copy of the *Complete Book of Outdoor Lore and Woodcraft*, and study those areas where the Self-Test has revealed your weaknesses.

1. The safe load of new hemp rope is considered to be:
 - A. One-fourth of its breaking strain.
 - B. One-half of its breaking strain.
 - C. One-fourth of its length times diameter.
 - D. One-half of its diameter times length.
2. Pertaining to rope, the formula diameter squared, times 7,200 represents:
 - A. Safe load.
 - B. Breaking strain.
 - C. Tensile strength.
 - D. Weight per hundred foot.
3. The safe load of a braided nylon rope is approximately how much greater than that of a similar sized manila rope?
 - A. 20 times.
 - B. 14 times.
 - C. 7 times.
 - D. 3 times.
4. A Turkey-head knot is used for what purpose?
 - A. To tighten tent lines.
 - B. To lash tripods together.
 - C. As a stopper knot.
 - D. As part of a water knot.
5. Which of the following knots is a simple variation of the square knot?
 - A. Ring hitch.
 - B. Timber hitch.
 - C. Slip knot.
 - D. Surgeon's knot.
6. What should be used to put tension on a diagonal lash?
 - A. Frapping.
 - B. Fonorkin hitch.
 - C. Spanish windlass.
 - D. Sister hooks.
7. Which of the following would be best for fastening a log raft together?
 - A. Express hitch.
 - B. Weaving stitch.
 - C. Square lash.
 - D. Diagonal lash.
8. How much deer tallow should be utilized per gallon of liquid in soap making?
 - A. Exactly one pound.
 - B. Approximately one-quarter pound.
 - C. Close to a full quart.
 - D. Somewhere around a pint.
9. The very best knot for making a loop that won't slip is the:
 - A. Overhand.
 - B. Granny.
 - C. Bowline.
 - D. Square.
10. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. Never let a rope get wet or frozen.
 - B. Never cut a rope unless absolutely necessary.
 - C. Never handle a rope barehanded.
 - D. Never hang a coiled rope.
11. Soap which is suitable for washing clothes can be manufactured without which of the following ingredients?
 - A. Grease.
 - B. Lye.
 - C. Hot water.
 - D. Wood ashes.
12. The excess oil or fat dressing given to the flesh side of buckskin should be removed by:
 - A. Steaming it out of the skin.
 - B. Smoking it into the skin.
 - C. Wiping the skin with terry cloth.
 - D. Rubbing the skin with sawdust.
13. A simple tanning solution for making buckskin is:
 - A. Two cups of bleach for each pound of hide.
 - B. Three pounds of white soap chips to ten gallons water.
 - C. Ten ounces of uric acid to each square foot of hide.
 - D. One gallon of tallow to seven cups of brain water.
14. What gives buckskin its dark color and waterproof characteristics?
 - A. Tanning.
 - B. Softening.
 - C. Smoking.
 - D. Soaking.
15. An animal hide that has been allowed to dry out before tanning should be:
 - A. Flailed until soft.
 - B. Worked against a triangular stake.
 - C. Dampened with uric acid.
 - D. Soaked in salt water.
16. One may obtain the lye required in soap making by:
 - A. Draining hot water through wood ashes.
 - B. Boiling acorn hulls.
 - C. Skimming boiled grease.
 - D. Rendering animal tallow.
17. Lacking any chemicals, what is the best way to loosen the hair on rawhide?
 - A. Bury it in the ground.
 - B. Soak it in water.
 - C. Scrape it with a blunt tool.
 - D. Pound it on a flat rock.
18. What type of grease is required for soap-making?
 - A. Bacon or ham.
 - B. Deer tallow.
 - C. Bear grease.
 - D. Any animal fat.
19. What prevents a timber hitch from unwinding?
 - A. Frapping.
 - B. Friction.
 - C. Stoppers.
 - D. Square knot.
20. Soap which has been made with deer tallow is:
 - A. Unsuitable as hand soap.
 - B. Superior to most washing powders.
 - C. Equal to most commercial hand soap.
 - D. Outstanding as toothpaste.

SCORING:

For each Survival Self-Test question answered correctly, score yourself 5 points. Then add them up. If your total is:

- Below 70 Come untied, get dirty, go naked.
- 70-80 Hang on, stay dirty, wear wet rawhide.
- 80-90 Invent bowline, discover hot water, wear buffalo robe.
- 90-100 Stay secure, take bubble bath, wear clean buckskins.

ANSWERS:

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| 1-C | 20-A | 16-D | 8-B | 4-C |
| 2-B | 19-D | 15-A | 11-C | 3-D |
| 3-D | 18-C | 14-B | 10-A | 2-B |
| 4-A | 17-A | 13-B | 9-C | 1-A |



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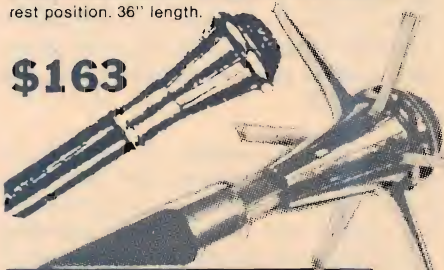
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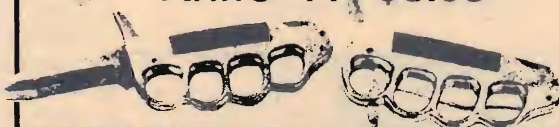
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Staff Evaluation

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Some of the most effective rain gear for

keeping one absolutely dry is from Grundens of Sweden. *American Survival Guide* staffers were given the opportunity to test and evaluate a Grundens rain suit by Cofish International, Inc., of East Haddam, Connecticut, exclusive distributor of Grundens rain gear in the U.S.

One pair of Herkules bib-overall-style rain pants, and a Salto three-quarter-length hooded raincoat, both in forest green color, both garments of the type favored by cold water deep-sea fishermen, were supplied to ASG for testing. Outside

of a few thundershowers in California's coastal mountains, rain in which to evaluate the rain gear failed to arrive for almost an entire year. Fortunately, one staffer traveled to West Germany and England during the autumn of 1984, and there encountered precipitation worthy of the Grundens super-dry garments.

Manufacture—This rain gear is available in two colors: dark forest green and bright international orange. The rubberized outer layer of the rain garments' fabric is impregnated with the color. The inner layer is white canvas-like material. The rain clothing is virtually puncture-proof, as well as being impervious to water.

The bib-overalls-style trousers feature snaps at left and right sides for adjustment to the wearer's waist size. The trousers are held in place by hook suspenders; the hooks slip into slots at the top of the bib and at the rear of the pants; elastic straps held in a hard plastic separator are joined to the hooks; the top strap goes across the shoulders and around the neck to the bib, while the lower strap runs from the bottom of the retainer to the trousers. The straps can be adjusted to suit the individual wearer. These suspenders can't be felt, and do not chafe during day-long wear.

The three-quarter length rain coat features a wind flap fly front. An inside snap secures the inner wind flap, and the overlapping outer flap is secured over the inner flap with pressure snaps. The coat's parka features a drawstring closure.

Given watertight boots, and water in the face, the person who is wearing a Grundens rain suit is totally impervious to rainfall or ocean spray.

ASG's man in London walked about six miles, from the Thames River, along the Mall, to Buckingham Palace, and back, sightseeing in a typical British downpour. Every article of his street clothing underneath the Grundens suit stayed absolutely dry. And he was well protected from the London chill.

The Line—Grundens of Sweden, in addition to the Herkules and Salto garments, also manufactures a range of other top quality foul weather gear, including some lighter rubberized garments for sport sailing, kids' rain suits, waterproof duffle bags, full-length and belted raincoats, heavy-duty rain gear for the aforementioned roughnecks, fishermen and loggers, vests and chaps or leggings, pullover raincoats for policemen, and even trousers for trotting race drivers. The Herkules trousers are priced at \$44, and the Salto coat at \$44.

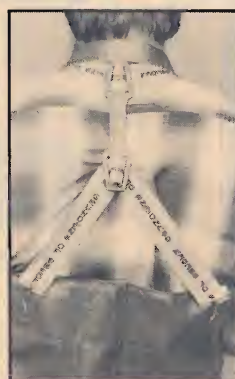
Additional information on Grundens gear is available from Cofish International, Inc., P.O. Box 13, East Haddam, CT 06423, phone (203) 873-9500 or (203) 873-9266. ●



Except for his boots and face, this ASG staffer is ready for wet weather.



Salto coat has an inner flap with a snap to insure wind-cheating overlap.



A plastic separator holds bib and trouser elastic suspender straps.



Herkules trousers feature a bib front, with hook suspenders.



The Herkules pants are adjustable at the waist with two snaps.



Suspender hooks slip through reinforced slots in the bib and at the rear of the trousers.

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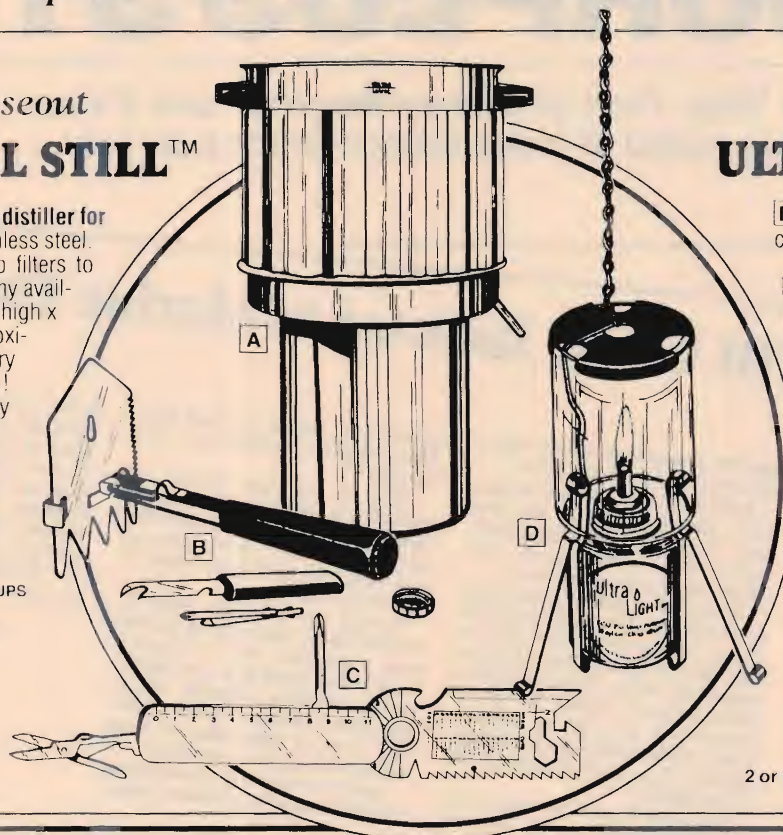
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The SURPLUS STING

'STOMP' stands for 'Stop Theft of Military Property,' and it's an FBI operation that has netted 65 indictments over the past year...

By Steve Pedergrana

65 Caught by FBI 'Sting' Indicted in Marine Theft Case

By DAVID FREED, Times Staff Writer

OCEANSIDE—Sixty-five people, most of them present and former Marines, have been indicted on charges of stealing U.S. military equipment in a case that has implicated government surplus dealers in five states, federal authorities announced Tuesday.

Word of the indictments came three weeks after the FBI disclosed that for nearly two years it conducted a "sting" operation here in which undercover agents ran a wholesale military surplus store.

During that time, agents repeatedly purchased pilfered field equipment from hundreds of service personnel and then sold the gear to other wholesalers who apparently

ignored undercover agents' warnings that the items were stolen. Authorities had declined to publicly provide details in the case until Tuesday, when the indictments were unsealed and announced at a press conference.

Nine of those indicted are enlisted personnel now on active duty at Camp Pendleton, while eight are stationed at other Marine facilities around the world. The remainder of those indicted include 35 former servicemen, as well as servicemen's wives, relatives and friends, officials said. None of the indicted were officers.

Excluded from those named in the indictments are 15 Marines

arrested last month by Camp Pendleton officials in connection with the case.

"This is the first round" of indictments, said Gary L. Penrith, special agent in charge of the FBI's San Diego office. "It's not going to stop here. We still have boxes of records to check."

Penrith and U.S. Atty. Peter K. Nunez hinted that surplus dealers who purchased "hot" equipment would be targeted in future indictments. However, Penrith, Nunez and other officials would not indicate when or how many of those indictments could be expected.

Agents during the investigation recovered an array of stolen equipment, including rifle ammunition, grenade components and 9,400 blank military identification cards. Stolen property was recovered from surplus stores in Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista, Hemet, City of Industry and Oroville, as well as in Chicago, Denison, Tex.; Tampa, Fla.; and Monroe, La.

FBI agents were able to purchase large quantities of stolen military gear from present and former enlisted Marines, resulting in 65 indictments. The case implicates government surplus dealers in five states.

HI, HOW YA doin' today?" I looked up from the magazine I was thumbing through, and mumbled a "Hello," to the guy across the gunshow table. He was dressed in what I've come to think of as "gunshow modern," wearing a weird mixture of commercially made and genuine military "surplus" items. Why do I get all the whackos?

He leaned closer, obviously in what he thought of as a way to keep his voice down, and asked, "Do you have a 'fritz' helmet for sale?"

I spent the next 10 minutes patiently explaining to him that I didn't have such a helmet for sale, and that *nobody* could have them for sale because it isn't legal for the public to own them! I guess I got a little carried away, because he walked off while I was still spouting. Don't these people know the government just doesn't sell off certain items of equipment?

Oh, well, *American Survival Guide* would publish my article on surplus soon and that would help get the word out.

Crooked Dealers—Someday, crooks and fools selling stolen military items would get caught and I wouldn't be asked questions like that anymore. If one dealer anywhere

in the country comes up with a restricted item, some people automatically assume that every dealer is going to have the same thing for sale.

Three days later, I found out just how close the crooked dealers were to being shut down when I accidentally walked into an FBI raid on a nationally known wholesaler of military surplus and commercially manufactured replicas.

Because that raid, at this writing, is still part of an ongoing investigation, I cannot comment on it in any way. I have checked with the FBI and have been told that only details that have been released to the press as of this writing can be included. That is perfectly okay with me! I'd hate to be responsible for wrecking the government's case against one of those crooks, or mistakenly damaging the reputation of an honest surplus dealer.

Feds Indict 85—I can, however, tell you that more than 20 people were indicted in late September, and just before the first of the year 65 more present and former Marine enlisted men, relatives, friends and surplus dealers in 5 states were indicted as a result of the "sting." The first bunch of indictments were in the vicinities of U.S.

military bases in North Carolina, near Fort Bragg. The second group of indictments were against personnel at Marine Corps facilities around the world, but principally Camp Pendleton at Oceanside, California. I can divulge that other FBI raids have been executed on other surplus dealers, both wholesale and retail, across the entire nation.

Some of these raids have been part of the "sting" operation, code-named "STOMP," which stands for "Stop Theft of Military Property." Other raids and investigations seem to have originated from the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Diego, California.

Although very few people have been indicted so far, tons—and I mean semi-truck loads!—of military property have been confiscated. These items include nearly any brand new, genuine articles of U.S. military origin that are in current issue, and "contraband" items, such as flak vests, "fritz" helmets, gas masks, etc. Along with the "merchandise," the government has confiscated some records, for the most part, invoices, sales receipts and, in one case, mailing lists.

While the FBI cannot comment on what was confiscated or why, I can tell you what

I saw and what some dealers reported. I personally doubt that the military items of general issue will be traced all the way down to you, the probably unaware customer. Items considered "contraband" are a completely different matter, if for no other reason than the fact they cost the military so much money.

A modern fragmentation (flak) vest costs "Uncle" about \$200. So does a "fritz" helmet, whereas a set of woodland camo BDUs (battle dress uniform) costs only \$32 or so. Another reason that the "contraband" items will probably be sought out is that they are not supposed to be in the hands of the general public anyway.

Flak and Fritz—There are many reasons for this. Let's look at the ones I know about: any flak vest (or "jacket," as it is called by some) manufactured since the end of World War II is classified by the Department of Defense as "demilitarization class X," which in simple terms means the item must be rendered unfit for re-use as originally intended. This is to be accomplished by either cutting or slashing the protective nylon layers or removing the protective ballistic cloth; titanium or ceramic or fiberglass plates must also be removed. Since such treatment also renders the vest unfit for resale, there are not many flak vests floating around for survivalists to buy. Every so often, though, the DOD employee who gets the unpleasant job of passing the flak vests through a band saw gets a little lazy and "misses" a few, or does a really poor job of cutting, leaving a vest that can be repaired. These can then be sold to the public by a dealer who digs into the tons of them that are sold as demilled scrap by DOD. Even these repaired vests are not legal to sell under current DOD regulations. If you happen to have one of them, or any of the following items, you should expect to be contacted about it/them and will probably lose your investment. It is highly unlikely you would be prosecuted, but, if located, "contraband" most likely will be confiscated.

Any item that is military in origin and either "fragmentation proof," or "bullet proof," is a Department of Defense "demill class X" item not to be owned by the general public. This is also true for the "fritz" helmet, the new limited issue combat helmet for ground and paratroops that resembles a World War II Nazi infantry helmet.

Hundreds of flak vests—new, stolen or repaired—were confiscated in North Carolina and Illinois, as were a few "fritz" helmets.

Survival Radios—Another "demill class X" item is the PRC-90 radio set, or hand held "pilot's survival radio" in current issue. When this model radio becomes too

damaged to repair or recover parts from, it is destroyed. Other radios barred from the public are the PRC-25 and the PRC-77, both current issue backpack models. The reasons for that type of restriction should be obvious, and are the same that have produced civilian radio frequency scanners that will not cover certain military channels.

The military never sells combat rations in their complete form. If you have any C-Rations or MREs in original military boxes or cases, you probably have some real "hot" food on your hands. However, if your C-Rations are pre-1977, or your cases do not have proper Department of Defense contract identifiers (See "Surplus," page 56, *American Survival Guide*, December, 1984 for a listing), you should not have to worry about having them confiscated. Cases without proper DOD identifiers are most probably the ones that were made up for civilian markets by government contractors after Uncle Sugar decided to stop buying C-Rations and switched to the new MREs. These cases are easily identifiable: a 12-meal case of civilian C-Rations has only 6 different kinds of meals in it.

Gas Masks—Another item that is restricted is the ever popular M17 gas mask—or its big brother, the M17A1. This restriction dates back to the mid 1960s as a measure to keep gas protective masks out of the hands of "student" radicals, peace marchers and the like, to maintain the capability of breaking up demonstrations with tear gas. Another reason was to keep gas masks out of the hands of criminals, ditto flak vest restrictions. Whatever the logic behind it, the current rule is that *all* gas masks, and particularly the M17 series, are prohibited from the general public. Any mask obtained prior to the ruling would be exempt, as would World War II models, or any foreign models.

I suppose that anyone who possesses an ex-military weapon should be prepared to prove that it was obtained legally. The same would apply to small arms ammunition, magazines, bayonets, etc., because DOD doesn't sell much, if any, of these types of equipment. M1 Garand, M1 Carbine, M14 and (adventure line only!) M16 mags, plus magazines to fit weapons no longer used, are exempt, but only the government knows for sure and it isn't saying.

All of these items have at least one thing in common—lack of availability. The average Army/Navy store simply doesn't stock them. On occasion, some of the really big mail order surplus dealers have carried them. That is why mailing lists may be confiscated.

If you picked up, say, an M17A1 gas mask or two from one of those big dealers, your name is bound to appear in the firm's records. If you bought that same mask locally or from some little dealer some-

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The SURPLUS 'STING'

place, you probably won't be bothered. You may even figure your family has the right to such an item, which I certainly can't dispute, even though I don't possess any "contraband" material. All I want to do is let you know that there is a good chance you may be in for some hard times if you have accidentally acquired any of those items. And, of course, you should avoid like the plague future purchase of such items.

Most of the products under discussion don't belong in your survival gear anyway. C-Rations are vastly overpriced. Comparable canned foods can be purchased at your local supermarket for 75 percent of the current C-Ration retail price. M17 series gas masks aren't half so good as the old M9; military flak vests won't stop any kind of small arms fire, whereas civilian body armor will stop most small arms fire; military ammo is great for shooting *through* things, but I'd rather have any projectile I shoot at someone expend as much energy as possible in the target; military radios are very useful, but prone to problems you would never think of—do you know that a PRC-25 with an *unvented* battery box can *explode*? The only restricted item I regret not being able to own is the "fritz" helmet. Anyone who might stick his or her head out a little too far would appreciate its near-bulletproof construction.

Mailing Lists—The subject of mailing lists to round off this article will probably bother many of you. It shouldn't. Plenty of the civilian/commercial companies from which you buy common everyday fishing,

hunting and camping equipment already rent or sell their mailing lists to *anybody* who can pay the fee. A few of the dealers/companies that market their lists: Coleman; Early Winters; REI; International Mountain Equipment, Inc.; Remington Arms; Assault Systems; L.L. Baston; Springfield Armory; Connecticut Valley Arms, Inc.; Orvis; Gander Mountain; Ken Nolan; *Gun Week*; Ballard Cutlery; U.S. Optics; Storm Lures; Indiana Camp Supply; Browning; Delta Arms; Delta Press; Pachmayr; and Force 10.

In Surplus there are Lancer Militaria, and U.S. Cavalry.

If you would like to know the names of over 100 outdoor related companies that market mailing lists, drop a line to a list brokerage house: Outdoor Lists, P.O. Box 2260, Edmond, OK 73034. You may have to offer to buy the listing in order to receive help from Outdoor Lists, but don't let that stop you from asking.

Even you survivalists who are very careful about telling dealers that you do not wish your name to appear on any mailing list may turn up on a list offered by David E. Ewing, P.O. Box 993, Montpelier, VT 05602. His list consists of "... persons that have shown a specific interest in *Survival Equipment and Books*..." (emphasis is his, not mine).

Remember, if you have managed to break the law by buying—in good faith—an item that the U.S. military says you should not own, you can probably survive the error by surrendering the item(s). If, however, you have knowingly broken the law, that is another matter, between you and the FBI. ●

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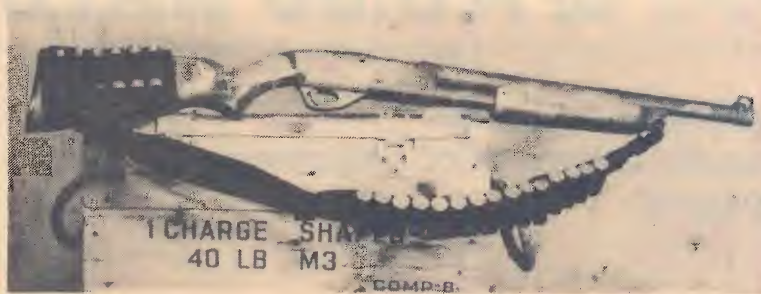
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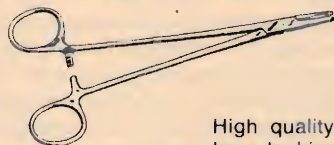
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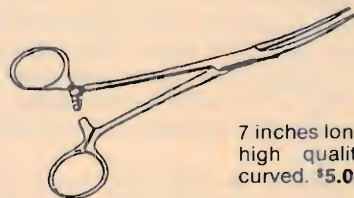
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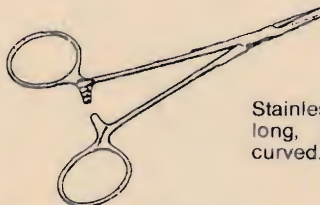
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Staff Evaluation

STEYR-DAIMLER-PUCH, AG, of Austria manufactures cars, mopeds, and firearms, among them the AUG S/A, the semi-automatic version of a select-fire battle rifle that seems, at first glance, to be fallout from *Star Wars*.

Plastics, machining and metallurgy, optics, precision engineering, and ergonomics, the science of fitting man to machines, plus intangibles such as balance and feeling "right," make up this wondrous weapon.

Even before it was fired, several members of the *American Survival Guide* crew succumbed to the acute desire to become owners of AUG S/As—immediately. Now!

The Look—Just opening an AUG shipping carton is an experience. The first thing apparent is the scope, with integral

mount/carrying handle, and then the green plastic pistol-grip stock and foregrip come into view. And there is the strange looking translucent plastic magazine for 30 rounds of .223 Remington (5.56mm NATO).

Lifting the rifle out of its carton by the mount/handle offers the first feeling that things are "right": the AUG, held by the mount/handle, demonstrates longitudinal balance, and held upside down by the trigger-guard/carrying-handle, the AUG balances for easy carry at a "trail," just right for brush skirmishing.

Putting this rifle up to one's shoulder tells the handler that this weapon was made for the infantryman of today—perhaps tomorrow. The AUG's carbine length is perfect for the assault parachutist or the special forces strike force man who is called

upon to deliver the most firepower in the shortest possible time, then leave. The AUG hadn't been loaded or fired, yet, but it had started to take shape as the ultimate survival weapon. A look at the accompanying specifications table will show that this weapon is light and short, yes, but it has a full-length barrel, this fact directly attributable to its chamber-at-the-rear "bullpup" design. Closer examination reveals this Steyr Army Universal Assault Rifle is the essence of precision design, meticulous machining, and something more—careful thought for the individual who must fight in the field with this weapon, load it, fire it and maintain it as his means of attack and/or defense.

Operation—The Steyr AUG is not just another gas-piston-operated semi-automatic assault rifle. Its action is so non-complex that it is difficult to explain.

Assume a full magazine in the AUG's well. Now draw the left-hand side charging handle rearward: this cocks the plastic hammer against the plastic sear and also sets the disconnecter dogs that make the AUG semi-auto, instead of a select-fire full-auto. When the AUG S/A is triggered, the hammer is released from the sear, and as it returns to the cocked position, during the firing cycle, it is engaged by the disconnecter dogs that hold the hammer until the trigger is released, then is subsequently squeezed to fire the weapon once more.

When the charging handle is let fly forward, the bolt engages the top cartridge in the magazine, and projects it forward and upward slightly into the AUG's chrome-plated chamber.

As the bolt travels forward, its seven lugs slide past the corresponding barrel lugs, and as the bolt comes into battery, the locking piece over the bolt causes the bolt to turn a few millimeters to the left, thereby engaging the barrel lugs for a truly positive lockup. As lockup occurs, the extractor pawl engages the groove on the rimless .223 Remington cartridge, and the extractor rod is compressed rearward against its spring, into the bolt face.

The AUG S/A is now ready to fire.

Triggering—The Steyr rifle's safety is simply a rectangular cube of plastic, with a keyway molded off center. When this button is pushed from right, with white dot showing, to left, with red dot visible, the trigger block is removed, and the AUG is "Off Safe."

Triggering the rifle releases the hammer, which strikes the rounded-T rear of the through-bolt firing pin. The forward end of the firing pin makes contact with the chambered cartridge's primer, detonating the round.

On ignition, the bullet accelerates along the AUG's bore. At approximately 12.25

STEYR AUG S/A: TECH SPECS

Caliber	.223 Remington (5.56 NATO)
Action	semi-automatic
Operation	gas-piston, rotating bolt lockup
Magazine capacity, rounds	30, 42 optional
Lengths:	
Standard barrel, inches	21.53, including flash hider
Optional barrels, inches	14, 24 (with bipod)
Overall, inches	31.69
Height, overall, inches	10.94
Width, maximum, inches	2.44
Rifling twist, turns/inches	1/9, right-hand
Weights:	
Empty, pounds	7.90
Empty magazine, pounds	0.30
Sight, optical, power	1.5X
Muzzle velocity, nominal, fps	3,240
Muzzle energy, ft-lb	1,282
Prices, suggested retail:	
AUG S/A, standard	\$1,160
30-round magazine	\$25
42-round magazine	\$30
16- or 20-inch barrel	\$293
24-inch barrel/bipod	\$453
Left-handed bolt	\$75
Sling	\$14

Manufacturer Steyr-Daimler-Puch, AG
Austria

Distributor Interarms
10 Prince St., Dept. ASG
Alexandria, VA 22313
Phone: (703) 548-1400



◀ Field stripping starts with removal of the magazine.

▲ Push the button, rotate the barrel, and lift it out.



▲ The AUG's barrel extends well to the rear in the stock.

◀ The short, lightweight AUG S/A is a tool for brush skirmishes.

inches from the rear of the chamber, high pressure gas bleeds through a port in the barrel, actuating the gas piston, and driving this plunger rearward to make contact with the so-called "thrust piece"—or operating rod—in its tube at the right-hand side of the receiver casting.

The thrust piece is driven rearward, causing the bolt to spiral cam itself out of lockup, extract and eject the spent cartridge case, compress the main operating spring, and cock the hammer against the sear and disconnector, readying the AUG to fire once more, when the trigger is released and squeezed again.

Somehow, that isn't the half of it—complexity made simple through engineering.

Field Strip—The Steyr AUG, to state it plainly, is ridiculously easy to take apart, and locking it in the detent at the top left of through, looking at this gadget and that, *ASG* crewmen could strip the rifle in less than 30 seconds, and put it back together with like speed.

The rifle is so thoroughly, meticulously engineered that there is no way that parts or groups of parts can be misassembled.

Things come apart one way, and go together likewise.

First drop the magazine by pressing the finger lever on the lower contour of the stock, and then clear the AUG S/A by drawing the charging handle rearward, and lock it in the detent at the top left of the receiver to make way for clear separation of parts. Now push a button just behind the foregrip, and rotate the grip clockwise (as seen from the rear). The barrel/gas-pistol assembly slides out.

Now push the receiver/bolt group's latch button, located between the pistol grip and the magazine well, fully to the right. The receiver/bolt group can be withdrawn from the stock. The slide, thrust pieces, bolt; locking piece, firing pin, and firing pin retainer slip out as a group from the receiver casting. The bolt/firing-pin assembly can be taken down for service and/or replacement of the firing pin by simply turning the pin counterclockwise a quarter-turn and withdrawing the firing pin.

The final step in field stripping is to place the fore-end of the stock on a hard surface and press down firmly on the

dimple detent in the center of the flexible green plastic buttplate. This releases the rear sling swivel pin, which serves as a locking device. The swivel pin, when withdrawn, releases the buttstock cover, and reveals the interior of the stock, which houses the hammer/trigger/disconnector group. This unit, with exception of steel hammer, disconnector and sear springs, is a module comprised entirely of—you guessed it—green plastic.

In field maintenance of the Steyr AUG, one does not repair the hammer/trigger group, one simply replaces a plastic module with another.

This all may sound a bit like Leggos or Tinker Toys, but that green plastic is impervious to rust, corrosion, and damage from the majority of chemical agents. The hard synthetic offers smooth facings for contact of moving parts, and, above all, is impact resistant and otherwise proof against physical stresses that would bend steel and break most metal alloys.

Reassembly of the rifle's component parts is the reverse of the takedown, of course, and is equally as rapid. After some practice, one *ASG* staffer made good his ▶

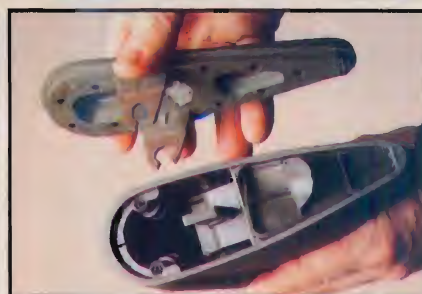
AUG S/A 5.56 NATO



To disassemble the bolt, turn the T-shaped firing pin counterclockwise.



Here the bolt is in the ASG staffer's fingers. Arrayed at the top are the firing pin, locking piece, bolt spring and bolt spring sleeve. The thrust piece—operating rod—is the uppermost of the two; the other thrust piece serves only as a bolt guide during the firing cycle.



Press the buttplate detent, pull the sling-swivel pin, then pop off the buttplate to expose the hammer/sear/disconnector group, and lift the lid on the cleaning kit compartment.

Push the retainer through, left to right, and the receiver/bolt assembly slides out.



boast to field strip the AUG down to the disassembled bolt and firing pin, then put it back together again—blindfolded.

Some Right Stuff—The Steyr AUG offers some unique features that many other modern assault weapons do not. For example, the receiver, including the thrust piece guides, charging rail, front and rear scope mounts, and the optical sight tube itself are comprised in a single aluminum alloy casting, fitted with pressed-in steel bushings at points where the operating system creates stresses and pressure loadings.

This assault rifle is equipped with a flash hider, featuring three longitudinal cuts, one at the top, and one at either side. These slots not only disperse burning gasses, the top slot helps to reduce muzzle flip, serving as a recoil compensator.

The anatomically contoured fore-grip becomes a rather conventional fore-end by the simple expedient of tugging down on the handle, then swinging it up, parallel to the barrel. It is only necessary to swing the handle down and rearward to lock it into place for rock 'n' roll exercises, however.

So that the AUG S/A may be tailored to a particular military need, Steyr manufactures optional accessories, including the aforementioned 42-round mag, a 16-inch barrel, and a 24-inch barrel with a tele-

scoping bipod. The left-handed bolt assembly also is an extra-cost item.

The AUG's 30- or optional 42-round magazines are, as stated, translucent—see-through. The advantage of this is that the shooter can determine just how much ammo he has for immediate need, and thus can judge whether to change magazines to meet battle contingencies or simply go with the ammo remaining.

Steyr engineers located a cleaning kit compartment in the lower rear of the buttstock, accessible, along with the hammer/trigger group, by simply removing the rear sling swivel pin and the buttplate, plus a small press-fit inner cover.

One of the innovative pieces of the AUG's design is a channel in the stock's fore-end, just above the trigger guard, that contains two spare firing pins. This recess makes use of space that would otherwise be just more green plastic. The firing pins are held in place by a threaded screw retainer.

The AUG may be set up for firing by either right- or left-handers. An optional left-hand bolt, with the positions of extractor and ejector reversed, must be substituted for the existing bolt assembly. Moreover, the AUG stock is fitted with two ejection ports, left and right. As standard, the left-hand ejection port is covered with a

snap-in green plastic lid. When the bolt exchange is made, this lid is simply changed over to cover the right-hand port. ASG gunners did not have a left-hand bolt available to give the system a try, but if the swap works as well as everything else about the Steyr AUG S/A, the exchange would go perfectly.

Optics—The AUG is equipped with an integral 1.5-power telescopic sight. The device requires a small key-like tool about the size of a dime to make adjustments for elevation and windage.

Unless one has never used a scope that is an integral part of a rifle, he'll never know how great it is to be free of mounts, rings, drilling and tapping, screws, Allen-head this, Phillips-head that and other things that can break or work loose in rough going. The optical sight is there, rock solid, good for night or day use, and it's a carrying handle, too, well-balanced, remember?

The Shoot—There is no way that everyone can be first to shoot a new test firearm. However, this magazine's staff members all but pushed and shoved, and threatened bodily harm in their eagerness to be first to have a go with the AUG.

The ritual coin-flip settled matters.

The optical sight, with its curiously ef-



The AUG's 30-round magazine loads easily. Its see-through design permits the shooter to determine how many rounds he has remaining. A 42-round mag is optionally available.



Two spare firing pins are located in a recess in the forward end of the stock, below the receiver.



The AUG S/A's integral 1.5X scope's elevation and windage adjustments are accomplished with a special dime-sized key. The circular reticle is brilliant and contributes much to marksmanship.



The gas piston plug can be removed for cleaning the cylinder, or it can be rotated 90 degrees to increase the operating pressure when the gas system becomes fouled.

Change the bolt, and swap this ejection port cover, and the rifle becomes an AUG for left-handers.



fective circular reticule, proved to be ever so slightly high at 100 yards—probably because the scope had been factory aligned at 100 meters. No additional adjustment was deemed necessary, even after its journey from Austria to Anaheim.

Ammunition fired by the *ASG* crew included some *el-cheapo* no-name loads acquired from a discount sporting goods outlet, some PMC quasi-military loads, and some really hot, highly effective Sampson S.56 from Israeli Military Industries via Action Arms, U.S.A.—all carrying jacketed hardball bullets.

The first shooter up, proud of his "heads it is" position as No. 1, proceeded to slow-fire a 4½-inch group over the measured 100 yards.

The succeeding shooters did likewise, for the most part.

The only disappointed member of the crew was the resident southpaw who was forced to shoot "wrong-handed" in order to keep hot brass from going up his nose. He was what can be termed with kind generosity as "less than successful."

The crew's interest in bullseye shooting **waned, and the battle began against cans** and other trash left by generations of shooters who frequent this area. Bang!—a Campbell's Tomato Soup can leaps and spins away. Pow!—a Coors empty dances

to the 55-grain penetration. Zing!—a miss, but close, and the ricochet flies harmlessly away into the afternoon sunlight.

"Let's get serious, guys," the crew leader said, frowning. "Give me some rapid fire. Load 20 rounds and go for that 5-gallon drum over there."

The AUG may be triggered as quickly as the finger can twitch. Hits rained on the hapless steel cannister with a sound quite similar to fully automatic fire.

What this rudimentary demonstration did was to assure one and all among *ASG* staff that the Steyr AUG S/A represents exceptionally accurate firepower at a very high rate—20 rounds in 5 or 6 seconds. Moreover, crewmen were in agreement that this command of firepower is eminently controllable. Put another way, if you can see it, you can shoot it a number of times very quickly with the AUG.

Survival Considerations—Looking at the retail price of the Steyr AUG S/A, as brought into the U.S. by Interarms of Alexandria, Virginia, its optional equipment and accessories, rather takes one's **breath away.**

However, if a survivalist is in a financial position to purchase anything he wishes, then he would do well to buy an AUG or AUGs.

This firearm is well suited to the possible dire needs of survival. It can, with moderate care, be stored for long periods of time without deterioration. It uses common military ammunition that is readily available now, and is likely to be available when the time comes.

It is light, easy to carry, and is a shooter-oriented device, made to fit and be fired by the man or woman who has no special military training.

Its integral sighting equipment is quite simple, and can be used by anyone *without* prior instruction. Precision sighting, hence on-target accuracy, seemingly comes without conscious bidding, so naturally does the eye center in that small circular reticle.

Controllable firepower probably is the key to any survival situation that requires the use of firearms. The Steyr AUG S/A is clearly the essence of controllable firepower, therefore incredibly effective, over short to medium ranges, where both U.S. and Soviet battle statistics reveal most fire-fights occur.

The survivalists, or survival groups, who own these weapons for self-defense are, **indeed, well armed.** Heavier caliber weapons for sniping and other special purposes could only augment and enhance the performance of the *Star Wars* AUG in a *Real Wars* confrontation with an enemy. ●



Survival Skill:

BOWFISHING

An effective means to put food on the table, whether to supplement a tight grocery budget or provide a mainstay . . .

By David M. Knotts

Bowfishing combines hunting and fishing. The bowman stalks his prey, scores a successful hit, plays the fish, and displays a gar. The equipment is a Bear Whitetail Hunter compound bow, a Fish-master spinning reel, and braided line.



This is a Black Bear Hunter recurve bow, with a Bear drum reel.



This is a homemade drum reel—a bean can—on a mount taped to the bow.

EVENING AIR hangs heavily as the last rays of summer sun start to disappear. Long, dark shadows fall across the river. Mosquitos attack exposed flesh, leaving irritating welts. Sweat trickles off the bowman's brow, stinging his eyes as he scans the water's surface. A long, rolling boil suddenly disrupts the river's gentle current. A hiss—the arrow leaps out to make contact. All hell breaks loose! Man and monster engage in a tug-o'-war that makes minutes seem an eternity. The thrashing creature tires as he is slowly winched to the boat. The bowman's partner, using a load of .357 rat shot, administers the *coup de grace* to the long-snouted devil.

Now, 12 pounds of muscle, armor plate, and razor sharp teeth—an Alligator Gar—can be hauled aboard safely.

Skills—Historically, man has used the bow and arrow to obtain fish. As a sport, however, bowfishing is relatively new. It is an exciting adventure that combines the skills of both hunting and fishing. It is also an effective means to put food on the table, whether to supplement a tight grocery budget or provide the mainstay.

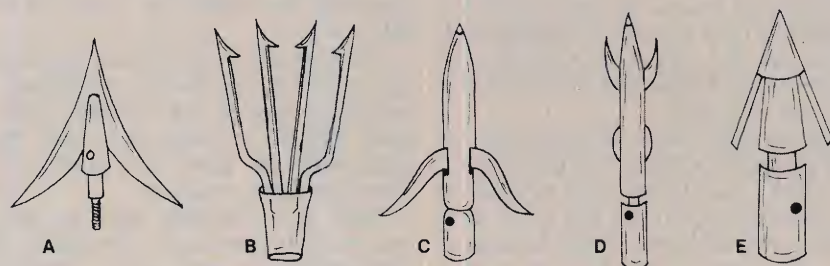
Because the target is limited to fish the hunter can see, non-game or rough fish, such as carp, gar, and buffalo, are the most common species taken by bow. These fish characteristically surface and roll,

providing a brief but adequate target for the bowman with a sharp eye and quick reflexes.

Almost every state allows rough fish to be taken legally with bow and arrow, and, most require only a valid fishing license. Usually, there are no limits on these fish, and it is not uncommon to take several hundred pounds in a single outing. It should be noted that the taking of bass, crappie and other game fish with a bow is illegal in many states. A check with your state game and fish department should be made to verify the kinds of fish you may shoot with bow and arrow.

For most people the idea of eating rough fish is new. Some mental hang-ups will

Various arrow points can be used for bowfishing. The flat wing-type point (A) tends to plane in water, hence prove less accurate than other designs. Gig type points (B) are for small fish. The Sting-A-Bee (C) is a bowfishing favorite because its reversible barb (D) permits easy removal from fish. The basic steel fish point (E) has a threaded ferrule for removal from the arrow shaft to facilitate point replacement.



have to be overcome and a little taste bud training will be in order. When it comes to various wild foods, many times prejudices and comments of others who have never tried the product dominate one's attitude toward the food source. It's possible that you have already eaten gar or carp by way of some commercially produced "fish sticks" and did not know it.

The best eating fish, rough or otherwise, are those that are freshly caught and properly handled after catching. To guarantee good eating fish, keep your catch alive as long as possible, or cleaned and cooled on ice immediately. Fish should always be bled and gutted before icing.

The musty taste occasionally found in carp often originates from certain species of algae that tend to increase during the warm fertile summer periods. Not all fish of the same species in the same waterway will acquire this taste. Neither will they always acquire it during the summer. You can tell if the fish will have the "off" taste by sniffing the gills. If they have a musty odor, the flesh will have a similar taste. Although the musty taste may be less than desirable, this does not affect the quality of the meat.

Rough Fish—Carp (*Cyprinus*) is the most popular of the rough fish, and is easily recognized by its two pairs of fleshy whiskers and notched dorsal fins. Since its import from Europe around 1877, the carp has flourished in lakes, farm ponds, rivers, and streams in virtually every state.

A non-predator, the carp is a bottom feeder, subsisting on insect larvae, plankton, and aquatic plants. On the average, carp weigh between 4 to 8 pounds, but it is not uncommon to take 15- to 30-pounders. Commercial fishermen regularly net weights of 40 to 60 pounds. The largest recorded carp weighed 74 pounds, and was taken from a lake in Mississippi in 1963.

The peak season for carp is in the spring when the waters begin to warm and the spawn begins. Unless you've seen the

frenzy created by carp during a spawn, it's hard to believe. Hundreds and thousands of carp literally "belly" their way "fin-to-fin" through the shallows to reach the spawning grounds. Under these conditions, even the poorest archer can bag more than he can carry. Local fishermen should be able to give you a general idea when the fish are spawning on lakes and rivers.

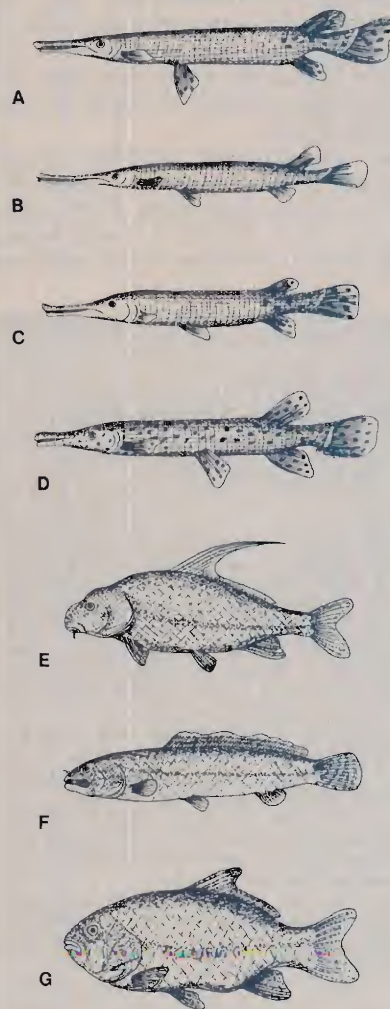
One of the largest and most challenging of the rough fish is the Gar (*Lepisosteidae*). Gar are easily recognized by the long beak containing many sharp teeth and a slender cylindrical body. Their non-overlapping, tough armor-like scales and hard bony structure of the head and beak make them impervious to would-be predators. They feed largely on other fish, usually stalking their prey and making the capture with a final swift lunge when within striking distance. Their strong jaws and rows of sharp teeth make it impossible for the prey to escape.

Gar range from southern Canada to Central America with five species found in the U.S. Gar prefer warm, sluggish backwaters of lowland rivers and lakes and are often observed sunning themselves quietly beneath the water's surface. Because gar supplement their oxygen supply by frequently breaking the water surface, they readily present a good target for the bowfisherman.

Gar are a force to be dealt with, as they are tremendous fighters. Most of the species average 5 to 8 pounds in weight. The Alligator Gar, however, frequently reaches 100 pounds with a length of 10 feet.

Other rough fish include Bowfin (*Amia calva*), Large- and Small-Mouth Buffalo (*Ictiobus cyprinellus*, *Ictiobus bubalus*) and suckers (*Catostomidae*). With the exception of the Bowfin, these fish are much like the carp with regard to feeding characteristics and habitat requirements. The Bowfin is an aggressive predator, feeding largely on small fish and crayfish. Like gar, the

Lepisosteus spatula, the Alligator Gar (A), is brown, olive to green, with light underside; frequently reaches 100 pounds, and lengths of 60 to 80 inches. *Lepisosteus osseus*, the Longnose Gar (B), is brown, yellow and olive, with a yellowish underside and a distinct needle-like beak; it averages 1 to 7 pounds, and 24 to 40 inches in length. *Lepisosteus platostomus* (C), the Shortnose Gar, is brown, olive, with yellowish underside, and a short, broad snout; it averages 16 to 30 inches and 1 to 5 pounds. *Lepisosteus oculatus*, the Spotted Gar (D), is deep olive green with darker spots; it averages 16 to 30 inches and up to 8 pounds. *Cyprinus carpio*, the common Carp (E), is golden-olive to bronze-gold, with lower sides golden-yellow to yellowish white; maximum lengths are from 40 to 48 inches, and weights are as high as 40 to 60 or 70 pounds. *Amia calva*, the Bowfin (F), is olive green with a pale green underside; a prominent black spot, surrounded by an orange-yellow hue, appears on young and adults, but it is less distinct on adult females; lengths run from 15 to 25 inches, and weights from 1 to 5 pounds. *Ictiobus cyprinellus*, *Ictiobus bubalus* and *Ictiobus niger*, the Big Mouth, Small Mouth and Black Buffalo, respectively (G), resemble carp, but do not show fleshy whiskers on the mouth; the world record Big Mouth weighed 56 pounds, and the Small Mouth record fish weighed 32 pounds.



BOWFISHING

Bowfin surfaces periodically to supplement its oxygen supply. The Bowfin averages 5 to 8 pounds, with a record of 19 pounds, 12 ounces, taken in South Carolina in 1972.

Tactics—Rough fish may be hunted from boat, shore or by wading quietly through shallow waters. Although they can be hunted year 'round, the best season runs from March to October, but will vary with different regions of the country and the species.

During the dog days of summer, carp will be found congregating near cool shady spots, such as under fallen timber, old stumps or overhangs. When the fish are feeding, their rooting will muddy up the water, making it difficult to see. However, they will not be hard to spot as their backs will occasionally break the surface, providing a good target for the alert bowman.

When wading the backwaters, walk slowly, with a minimum amount of splashing. Periodically stop and listen for the sound of splashing. Experienced bowfishermen recommend that you walk against the wind with the wave action coming toward you. The waves reduce the carp's eyesight and you can escape detection.

Using a flat-bottomed boat, you can drift along with the current in search of your prey. When the water is clear, you will be able to see a few feet under the water. Often the fish will appear as dark fleeting shadows.

As previously stated, gar frequently surface and "roll," presenting a target that requires split-second timing. When pursuing gar, many fishermen simply anchor their boats in locations where they have

seen the fish moving and wait, or drift slowly with the current, using an electric trolling motor to quietly control direction and speed.

River gar are best found near the mouth of a creek channel, on the bend of the river or in the backwaters of a slough or bayou. Patience is the name of the game. It's often tempting to let arrows fly at anything that moves, but the successful bowman will wait and watch until a target worthy of the effort presents itself.

Night hunting is also very productive. A good spotlight or Q-Beam will pick up surfacing fish. The shooter must be fast, as often the light spooks the fish and it runs for the cover of darkness. Night shooting is often best done at the base of a slow running spillway where gar and carp congregate in the receding pools.

Where the smaller carp and Buffalo will present an exciting challenge in landing, a gar of any size will put up a fight that very few fishermen experience. It is best to allow the fish ample opportunity to wear itself out before trying to land it. For fish in excess of 20 lbs. a second bowman should shoot it for insurance. The gar's armor plate is notorious for cutting line.

Many bowfishermen carry a small club or a handgun capable of firing rat shot to kill the gar when he is brought alongside the boat. A solid whack on the head or a brain shot is usually sufficient to finish off one of these monsters. A thrashing gar with razor sharp teeth could be dangerous when handling, especially in a boat.

Equipment—Compared to other sports bowfishing requires minimal equipment.

Most beginners start with an inexpensive recurve bow, a bow reel and a solid fiberglass fishing arrow equipped with a sharp barbed point.

The bow should have a minimum pull of 45 pounds to ensure enough force to drive the fishing arrow through the water and penetrate the armor-like scales of the fish.

The recurve bow is the least expensive, and as compared with the compound, is simpler to operate and maintain, and is more tolerant of mud and water that comes with the game. The recurve also allows for faster shooting.

There is a time and place for each, recurve and compound. Admittedly the compound costs more and is somewhat sensitive to the rough treatment, but it's very advantageous when shooting a heavier pull of 50 to 55 pounds.

It is not unusual, especially when shooting at night, to draw and hold for several seconds while following the light beam in search of the fish. Because fish will spook when exposed to the light the bowman must be ready to fire instantly—a task that would be difficult or even impossible for some people when using a recurve with a pull in excess of a 50 or 55 pounds.

Bow reels range in style from the open-faced drum type to mounted crank reels. Bear Archery makes an inexpensive open-faced drum reel with a standard screw-on mount and one with a tape-on mount for older bows and models that do not have the threaded socket. The Bear Fishmaster features a Zebco closed face spinning reel mounted on a rod adapter. The reel has a crank retrieve with an adjustable drag,

Carp & Buffalo:

CLEANING ROUGH FISH

Gut 'em, wash 'em, fillet 'em, then fry or smoke 'em . . .

START BY WASHING off the fish to remove dirt and debris. Using a sharp knife, slit the fish open from anal vent to throat, and remove the intestines, stomach and lungs. Rinse the fish out with cold water, and scrape out coagulated blood. Except for baking, for which the fish may be left intact, rough species should be skinned, rather than scaled.

Carp and Buffalo are large enough to be filleted. To fillet one of these fish:

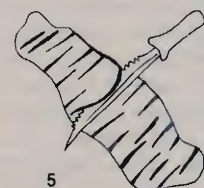
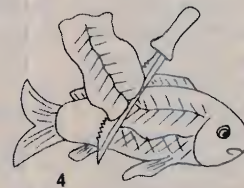
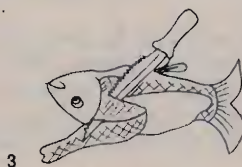
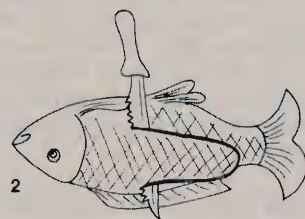
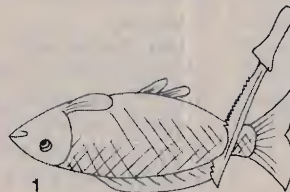
- Lay it on a cutting board, and insert a knife under the scales, near the tail.

- Keep the knife level and gently cut all the way forward to the gills. The scales will come off in strips, leaving the white skin and meat intact.

- Slip the knife between the meat and bones, and cut from the gills to the tail. A slab of meat ¼- to ½-inch thick can then be lifted from the fish.

- When frying the fish, score them—making cuts about ¼ inch apart—to allow

To fillet rough fish, (1) insert a knife under scales, near the tail, (2) cut forward to the gills, stripping off scales, but leaving skin and meat intact, (3) cut fillet from gills to tail, (4) lift fillet away, then (5) score it for penetration of cooking oil.



hot cooking oil to penetrate and disintegrate the tiny bones present throughout the fish.

On the gar, most edible meat lies along the backbone. Because of the extremely tough hide, removal requires the use of a

sharp hand axe. Split the scale-covered skin down the spine, and remove the backstrap by scraping or lifting it out with a medium sized spoon.

More often than not, gar or carp gourmets fry or smoke their bowfishing catch. ●

and will mount on most of Bear's new compound and recurve bows. Both the Bear drum reels and the Fishmaster are supplied with 50 feet of 90-pound test braided nylon line.

A solid fiberglass fishing arrow is more effective than standard arrows. Their heavy weight allows for greater penetration of the water and breakage is minimal. Rubber fletching is recommended, but not necessary, because most shots are under 15 yards.

There is a variety of fishing points on the market. If there is one area in which you should not "penny-pinch" it is here. Buy the best point available, preferably one made of hardened steel and that has reversible barbs. More than one bowfisherman has had his point broken or bent on the armor of a carp or gar. Reversible barbs, while not essential, make it easier to remove the arrow from a fish once it has been landed.

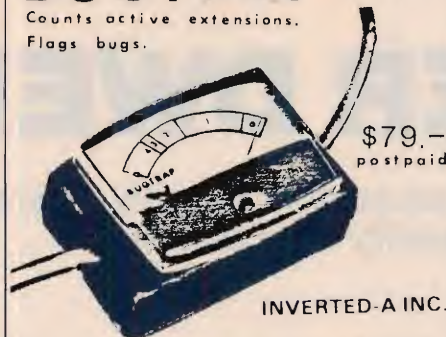
Support equipment includes such standard archery gear as finger tabs and armguards. Polaroid sunglasses often aid the shooter by reducing glare from open water on bright, sunny days. It's a good idea to carry one or two spare arrows and 5 or 6 extra points. A wild shot into a rocky bottom will damage a point beyond use, while the thrashing of a furious fish can break the heaviest arrow. Many bowfishermen keep a file at hand for sharpening arrow points.

Shooting Hints—Like every sport, practice makes perfect. Shooting at a target in the water is more difficult than on land. Light is refracted by water in such a way as to make a submerged object appear to be where it isn't. A fish will actually be closer to you than it appears. To make a hit you must aim below the image. There is no set formula for determining exactly where to aim. Obviously, if the fish is barely under the surface you need not allow as much for refraction as for a fish that is deeper. If a fish is directly under you, where you can aim straight down, no refraction allowance is necessary. Instinct shooting will come with time and experience. As one bowman put it, "It only takes two or three near misses of a trophy quality fish to learn how to zero in on the target!" Practice sessions are wise.

Bowfishing is an exciting, challenging sport that makes conventional fishing seem slow and dull. As a survival tool, the sport can provide an infinite number of pounds of protein that can sustain a family for an indefinite period of time.

For information on bowfishing, the *Ken Brown Guide to Bowfishing* may be obtained from Ken Brown Publications, Box 637, Dept. ASG, Hugo, OK 74743. For a free archery equipment catalog, write Bear Archery, Rt. 4, 4600 S.W. 41st Blvd., Dept. ASG, Gainesville, FL 32601. ●

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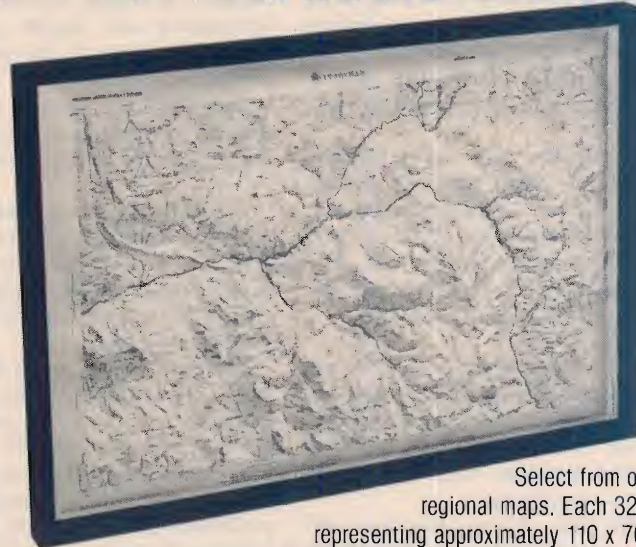
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Chances:

SHELTER DWELLING

The severity of possible disaster is roughly inversely proportional to the probability of occurrence . . .

By Steve Gilley

WE HAVE HAD AN underground shelter for more than 7 years. It has been a challenging and rewarding experience. We hope that some of the lessons we have learned will be helpful to readers/survivalists.

Our shelter was built as part of new-home construction, the best way to do it of course. We work on it in fits and starts—upgrading, we call it—and after all this time it is quite well prepared for, well, whatever.

Though not earth covered—the shelter roof forms the garage floor—the 10-inch-thick concrete-and-steel top provides considerable protection from radiation and blast. It should be completely adequate for any reasonably expected natural disaster.

We live in northern New England, well away from the guaranteed ground-zero desires of any known enemy. Our chances are perhaps better than most that we could survive even a full-scale nuclear war.

Note the word *chances*—it is a big word in the field of preparedness. If you analyze the possibilities and probabilities of the whole survival situation seriously, *chance* may well prove to be the most important factor of all.

There is a chance, even if you live in a high-risk target area, that the missile intended for you will malfunction, and you will be spared. Conversely, if you live in a completely improbable target area, you might be hit squarely by an off-course missile intended for Orlando, Florida.

No Excuse—If you have been thinking about building a shelter, but are hesitant to do so because you can't protect against the ultimate disaster—ground zero of a multi-megaton weapon—don't let that be an excuse to do nothing.

When the time comes—maybe it will work—and maybe it won't. This little truism applies to almost any piece of safety equipment. Whether it is a parachute, seat belt, motorcycle helmet, life raft or your home shelter; there is a set of circumstances lurking out there that can surely kill you no matter what precautions you have taken, and how thoroughly you have prepared.

Few can afford to even attempt to protect themselves against the ultimate, but given the range of possible emergencies short of that, there is a lot that can be

done. Remember the little shelter advocated by Civil Defense in the 1950s, the one comprised of a sheet of plywood covered with sandbags in the corner of a cellar? Incredible as it seems, in an all-out nuclear war, with every family in one of those things, millions would live that would otherwise die. Still, everyone should try to do a little more than that.

Threats—First, let's examine some of the possible threats that we can reasonably expect, and for which we can prepare.

An all-out nuclear war with you at ground-zero presents a grim picture: you're probably dead. On the other hand, a limited nuclear exchange—accidental or otherwise—in which all the weapons fall well away from your area should be quite survivable with a good shelter. A government and/or economic collapse with attendant large-scale social disruption is even more likely to be survivable. Severe weather or other natural disaster with widespread and lengthy power outages, and disruption of the logistics systems would be a piece of cake.

Note that the severity of the possible disaster is roughly inversely proportional to the probability of occurrence.

Stocking Up—In addition to a shelter, you must stock and equip it, and you need a plan. You must have food, water, weapons and medical supplies. Moreover, that stock must be tailored to your individual family needs.

For us, canned food is the basis of our stored food supply. Stock rotation is the key to success. There is a great deal of controversy as to the shelf-life of canned food. The canners, fearful of lawsuits, say that 2 years is about the maximum. Some food processors put expiration dates on cans. (Campbell's Soup is one.) Canners think 2 years is about right.

We have safely eaten canned soups, potatoes, meats, vegetables, fruit that is over 5 years old. Surely the nutritional value was diminished, but it tasted good and we weren't hungry after we ate it. Of course, careful attention should be directed to the condition of the container, and to the odor and appearance of its contents.

Foods packaged in cardboard boxes present another problem. They absorb mois-

ture quickly, and the stuff inside swells. It is still edible, but less than perfectly preserved. Cake mixes, roll and muffin mixes, dry macaroni and cheese as well as potatoes, pizza mix and dry milk should be assigned a rather short shelf-life, say two years, and then be discarded if not used. Store all paper packaged stock in sealed plastic bags, of course.

Water Storage—Water from a deep, capped well has no substitute. If you don't have an absolutely inviolable water supply, you must store at least a few week's supply. A large, glass-lined electric hot water heater is one of the most economical ways to do it. It can be hooked in series with your present hot water system, assuring that stored water is always fresh. Such a tank should last for more than a decade before springing the inevitable leak. You can also use it as a backup hot water supply for your home.

So much has been written about toilet facilities that nothing else needs be said except, "Don't forget the toilet paper!" There are substitutes for it, but none is known that is satisfactory for modern Americans. Store all you can make room for, then store some more. It's super trading material, too.

You must assume that medical services will be virtually nonexistent for a time, even in the lowest grade emergency, and that someone in your care will become sick or injured.

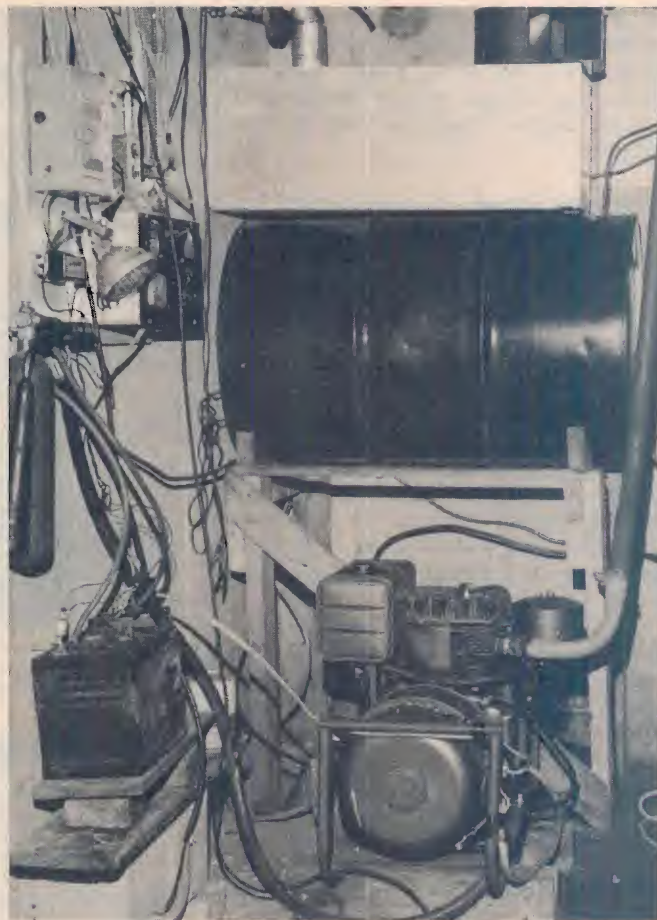
The obvious first concern is to stock extra prescription drugs for anyone who is using continuing medication. At least a month's supply should be stored, more is better, but check the drugs and be wary of shelf-life—some preparations do not store well.

We have developed a medical plan based on a marvelous little book by Dr. Peter Eastman, *Advanced First Aid Afloat*. It is a guide for yachtsmen who venture beyond the range of immediate medical assistance. It contains comprehensive supply lists, plus detailed instructions for treating many illnesses, as well as complex surgical procedures. It does not include brain surgery or entry into the thorax and peritoneum, but most everything short of that, including amputations, is addressed.

After your shelter is complete and your



The shelter's gun rack contains two shotguns, an M-1, and two .22s.



A 5.3-kv generator provides power for all shelter operations, including deep-well pumping. The air filter is atop the 55-gallon drum that contains fuel oil—not gasoline.

medical supply is as well rounded as possible without prescription drugs, go to your family physician, explain what you have done, and he or she will, in all probability, prescribe a goodly lot of medicines. Don't be surprised if you don't get certain classes of drugs, codeine, for example. If the first doctor refuses—some of them are dead set against any form of self-medication—try another. When you get the drugs from your pharmacist, ask that the expiration dates be included on the labels. Seal them in plastic bags and replace them when expired. You might wish to take them back to the doctor who prescribed them just to show him you are not abusing his trust.

Surgical instruments can be purchased through retail channels, but keep in mind that many electronic tools are based on surgical designs and will do the same job at half the price.

Weaponry—Weapons are important, though not as important as many gun lovers' magazines would have you believe. There is no need to get emotionally involved with the hardware; guns are simply tools for a specialized job. A shotgun, a .30 caliber or larger rifle and a few

smallbore pieces should be sufficient to defend your redoubt against anything short of a panzer division. Ammunition is another matter. It stores exceptionally well. Keep plenty on hand.

If at all possible, make your shelter your tool storage area. Tools, hand tools in particular, would be invaluable during and after any emergency. Sure, you will have to spend a few hours a couple of times a year rounding them up and returning them to their proper place, but at any given moment, most of them will be where they belong in case you have little or no warning of impending disaster. If a kingdom can be lost for lack of a horseshoe nail, think of how rough life could be without a Phillips-head screwdriver. The shelter is also a good place for all your miscellaneous hardware, nails, nuts and bolts, wire, tape, etc.

Radiation—There are only a few situations requiring radiation detection equipment, nuclear war or accidents involving nuclear materials to name the most likely.

This subject is well covered in other writings, enough to say that, as a minimum, you should have a few dosimeters. It is amazing to find how much radiac equipment turns up at garage and yard sales,

and swap meets. Keep your eyes open and you might acquire a geiger counter and dosimeters with charger for less than \$25. We did.

A source of filtered air must be provided for your shelter. All sorts of contraptions can be bought or fabricated for this purpose, using automotive or furnace filters and blowers from clothes driers or heating plants. They can be hand-cranked, bicycle powered or electrically operated. The choice is yours, but if your shelter is under or very near your house, don't forget to include a source of air far from flammable structures. We have a remote air intake (disguised as a lawn ornament) that is well isolated from the house. Make sure it is screen covered or you will find some creature living in it.

Emergency power is a must. It doesn't, however, have to come from a \$5,000 diesel-electric set. In fact, if you don't need 115/230-VAC power for your water pump, you would do very well with a 12-VDC current unit. It will charge batteries, power all sorts of communications equipment and lights. The really nice thing about a 12-VDC unit is that it is cheap. Easily made, using an automobile alternator and just about any 3- to 5-horsepower engine, ▶

SHELTER DWELLING

these units are frugal with fuel and easily maintained. If you build it, you surely can fix it. If it is belt driven, keep a spare belt or two. Spark plugs, ignition points and oil for the engine should be part of your supplies.

Gasoline Storage—Gasoline storage is a problem. It is dangerous, doesn't keep well under some circumstances, and is ever so necessary. Our solution was to bury, vertically, two 100-pound liquid propane storage tanks outside the shelter. These tanks are so thick that they won't rust through in the immediate future, they are capable of withstanding more than 400 pounds pressure and they are relatively easy to obtain.

The two tanks hold about 50 gallons of gasoline in complete safety. We use the fuel throughout the year in the lawn tractor, tiller and snowblower, replenishing it often. In the course of two years, the entire supply is rotated.

Needless to say, you won't run a generator all the time. An hour or so a day for battery charging and ventilation is likely, depending on the nature of the emergency. Forget refrigeration—it's just too expensive.

Emergency lighting should be provided by 12-volt, battery-operated lights and kerosene lamps—the lamps for long term use, the electric lights for occasional needs for brighter illumination. Yes, the lamps will use some oxygen, and in hot weather will impose some extra heat load, but it will be better than sitting in the dark for extended periods.

Kerosene can be stored indefinitely with relative safety. We use plastic, 2-liter soft drink bottles for storage. They are safe from breakage and easy to pour from. Don't forget extra wicks for the lamps. *And matches!* Paper matches store very well in sealed plastic bags. Those little disposable butane lighters seem to have a good shelf-life too.

Heat—In cold climates you must have fuel for heat, though most underground shelters are not subject to sharp drops in temperature. We have two cords of wood in ours and the fuel lines for the home heating plant pass through it so fuel oil could be burned in the Franklin stove in an extended emergency. Remember to provide some alternate form of fuel for cooking; there are some situations that dictate closure of the woodstove chimney for days or weeks. A two-burner propane camp stove is our solution to that problem.

No matter what the nature of the emergency that put you there, you must be able to find out what is happening outside the shelter. A broadcast band and shortwave radio receiver for general coverage is a must. In an international crisis, the foreign broadcast stations are likely to be more candid than domestic news sources. The BBC from London, Radio Deutsche Welle



Ready storage in the shelter kitchen has nearly every item used by the household.



Over-the-counter medicines, radiation monitoring equipment, and medical books fill this niche in the shelter.



These are some of the surgical implements and supplies stored in the shelter.

(the German Wave) from Cologne, West Germany, and Radio Netherlands are just a few of the powerful stations that can be heard worldwide.

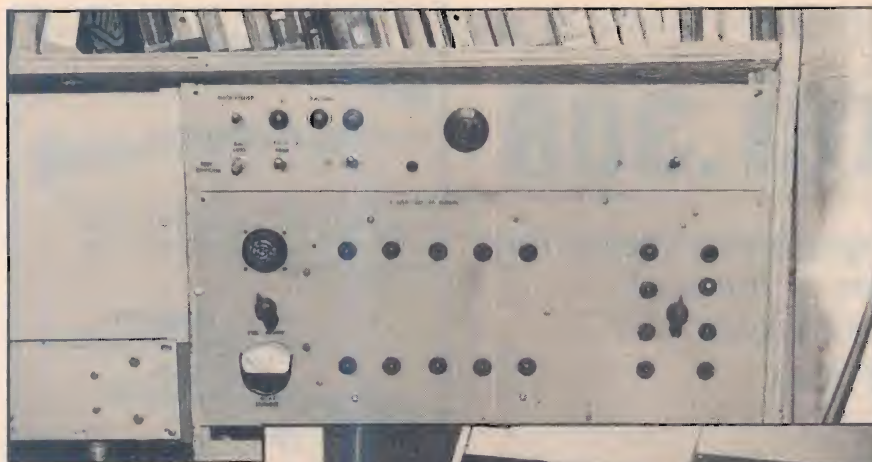
Citizens Band and amateur radio (ham radio) will be invaluable in an emergency. CB because there are just so darn many of them and amateur because of their power and versatility. One can hope the verbal garbage that pervades the Citizens Band will vanish in the disaster. Ham radio requires special licensing that precludes its use by most, so the great majority must consider CB as the only possible form of two-way communications. A simple CB is almost as good as one costing ten times as much. Your shelter will be isolated without one.

An antenna that is not subject to being destroyed by blast, along with your above-ground structures, is important, too. It doesn't have to be elaborate but radio reception in an underground shelter won't be very good without one. If your antenna disappears with your house, you're out of luck. A simple vertical pole antenna,

about 23 feet long, located at some distance from flammable structures and having a buried, shielded feed line will work for both your shortwave radio and the CB. Don't forget spare batteries. If possible, obtain radios that will operate from your 12-volt power supply.

Shortages—Those who are old enough to remember World War II recall that there were shortages of a number of items: razor blades, coffee, sugar, meat, gasoline and tires, to name just a few. Any future emergency will probably make those shortages pale by comparison. In addition to storing things for your own use, you must store for barter.

Imagine the strategic advantage when you have coffee, bicycle tires, over-the-counter medicines or any of the myriad other likely to be impossible-to-get items to trade. Select things that have a long storage life as well as eventual future usefulness should there never be a disaster. Instant coffee, aspirin, toilet paper and stovepipe are trading items to be stocked.



This is the console of an intrusion alarm that guards the shelter, and the main house and outbuildings as well.

Communications equipment in the shelter covers almost the entire radio spectrum from LF to UHF. Amateur and CB gear are available for transmissions. Listening devices wired to microphones outside the shelter can be monitored from this position. Pipe at the right is a fresh air duct from a source well away from the dwelling.



Can you imagine the value of a 6-inch galvanized stovepipe elbow a year or two after a major catastrophe?

Morals—This brings us to the moral aspects of personal survival shelters. It is a deeply personal problem that you must wrestle with alone. The biblical account of Noah and his ark project is often seen in survivalist writings. "It wasn't raining when Noah built the ark," is often quoted in relation to shelter ethics. It should also be noted that Noah took only members of his immediate family as passengers.

If you live in the country, far from the nearest store, you will probably find that you steal from yourself. There are a number of items in your shelter stock that are not *essential* to survival, but surely would be nice to have. A bottle of Roloids (there will be a lot of heartburn in a major catastrophe), your favorite hand lotion, and cosmetics are in that category. These items are subject to a kind of robbery by the shelter owner. You need one of them and it's a rainy, cold night, so you *borrow* it, fully intending to replace it the very next day. You don't replace it, though, and

your shelter is left without the item that would make life a little less unpleasant in an emergency.

One good method of protecting against such thefts is to place these items in a wooden box and secure the cover with wood screws, not just a few wood screws, but lots of them. This will discourage opening the container for frivolous reasons, yet in an emergency the supplies will be available after a period of tedious unscrewing.

The wide range of possible events demands a set of procedures to guide you and those under your care during the minutes or hours or days preceding your entrance into the shelter in an emergency.

Checklist—Comprehensive checklists should be developed to direct your actions during these trying times. For example, with 5 minutes warning time, the checklist would be short. "Go to Shelter-Close All Doors-Seal Ventilation System," would be all there would be time for. With a week or more of mounting international tension, with war an obvious possibility, your checklist might outline several hundred

actions that would lead to complete preparation including the removal of most of the loose food, clothing and personal items from your house to the shelter.

You can't wait until action is needed to decide what that action should be. You can stage emergency drills to simulate what might happen, but the one thing that can't be simulated is the cold, stark terror that will accompany the threat of imminent destruction of your way of life. A carefully prepared plan, in checklist form, could mean the difference between life and death.

The list could go on and on. Save old eyeglasses, never throw away serviceable clothing, make sure you have soap, toothpaste and deodorant, keep at least a year's supply of garden seeds, keep all reference books in your shelter as well as entertainment reading material, toys for the kids, playing cards, the family photo albums and even save your old dentures or better still—have spare ones made. The point is —**PLAN**.

And remember—when you are even marginally prepared for nuclear war—you're well prepared for anything else. ●

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*Ruger introduces a new
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Staff Report

STURM, RUGER & Company's Mini-14 has become the .223 standard among survivalists, so it is not difficult to forecast that Ruger's new XGI .308 semi-auto rifle will eventually assume a similar role among survivalist devotees of more authoritative calibers.

The Ruger XGI action is based on the World War II vintage Garand gas-operating system, though with a number of improvements.

The rifle is fabricated with use of precision investment castings, and finish machining of parts by computer-controlled tooling. Heat-treated chrome-molybdenum alloy steel, and music wire springs are used throughout.

The Gas System—The XGI gas-operating mechanism employs a fixed cylinder with a moving piston, with a Garand-type rotating bolt with two large locking lugs.

The rifle can be disassembled for maintenance without tools.

Standard is a 5-round box magazine. Magazines are loaded into the XGI from the bottom. Survivalists may be interested that the XGI will accommodate M14 magazines.

The XGI's safety at the forward part of the trigger guard blocks hammer and sear when engaged. The rifle's slide can be cycled with the safety engaged. A bolt lock holds the bolt open for loading, or for cleaning and inspection. The firing pin retracts as the bolt starts to unlock, and



Right- and left-hand views of the new XGI show this rifle's Garand heritage externally in receiver configuration, and trigger guard safety lever.



The XGI .308 can be disassembled for cleaning and field maintenance without tools.



Right and left side closeups show integral Ruger scope mounting system, fiberglass/steel handguard, and general Garand-like look of the XGI.

the rifle will fire only when the bolt is closed and locked. Cartridges are ejected sideways to clear scope hardware.

Features—The XGI features the Ruger Integral Scope Mounting System, a slide buffer system, a 1-piece hardwood stock with steel liners, a metal-lined fiberglass handguard to cover the slide, and a soft rubber buttplate/recoil pad.

In addition to .308 Winchester, Ruger has announced plans to chamber the XGI for .243 Winchester.

American Survival Guide will present a full evaluation report on the XGI as soon as editors have a rifle in hand. ●

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SCREWED AND NAILED

There are many things you can do to prevent forced entry...

By Robert C. Smith

WARNING: This article presupposes at least a minimal familiarity with hand and small power tools. These should be used in a safe fashion, obeying all normal safety rules. However, neither author nor publisher accepts any responsibility for accidents which occur when following the guidelines in this article.

IT'S A HOT, almost airless night. People leave their windows open in hope of a bit of moving air to cool themselves. Some of them may get much more than they planned when a thief comes through the window. What can they do?

You're planning to go away for a couple of weeks of well-earned vacation, but you're worried because a thief could break into your home and strip it to the bare walls just as they did a few weeks ago down the street. What can you do?

You've found the perfect apartment. It's just what you've been looking for, except for the sliding glass door that you can bounce up and down in the frame. You know it's a security risk, but the rental agent says, "They're all like that!" You know better. What can you do?

You want to install a chain lock on your door, but the screws that come with it are so short and thin, you know they're more for decoration than protection. What can you do?

Do It—There are many things you can do in your effort to prevent or avoid forced entry or, after an entry is made, to alert yourself or the local police department. The problem is that most of the effective systems are *expensive*. If you buy one of these systems, you're putting out a lot of bucks for something that ultimately depends on outside help for protection and, no matter how sophisticated, can either be bypassed or shut down. What's happening is that you're getting into a situation you can't control. However, if you're smart, you can design a system of home protection that will be effective, reliable, and cheap.

First of all, try to rid yourself of some of the misconceptions about home security. Short of moving into a concrete bunker with 2-meter-thick walls and 15-centimeter-thick steel blast doors, there isn't any way to absolutely prevent a forced

entry. A determined thief, given access to tools and time, can bypass or disable any security system. Not long ago, some people came home to find their well-protected house had been robbed; the thief had used a chain saw to cut through a sidewall into the house.

After this gloomy news, you're probably wondering whether to take the trouble to continue reading. If you can't absolutely avoid a forced entry, you can make that entry so difficult that the average thief will just move on to greener pastures—which is kind of tough on neighbors, so pass this article along to your friends. What you want to do is design your own multi-tiered defense system that combines adequate coverage with reasonable cost.

Threat Estimate—The first thing you should do is make a threat estimate. Talk over the crime situation with your local police. They're usually more than willing to tell you about the number of crimes in your neighborhood, the types, how the number of crimes in your area compares with the number of crimes in the rest of the town, and almost everything else you'll need to know about how dangerous your home town is for its inhabitants. Explain why you're doing this and many police departments will put you in touch with an officer specially detailed to make home security inspections.

Once you have an idea of the number of crimes and their types, you can begin to plan how to design your defenses to meet the threat from thieves. Obviously, high-crime areas will need a far more comprehensive set of defenses than low-crime areas, but all areas should have at least minimal protection. Read all of the suggestions presented here, then decide for yourself just how many of them you can—or should—use in your own home.

Once you've figured out what sort of crimes you can expect in your area, you should make a serious inspection of your home. Some people invite robbery by having the fanciest, gaudiest house on the block, covered with TV antennas, satellite dishes, cables running into the house, and all the signs that, to a thief, shout, "Here's bucks!" Use common sense and try to keep ostentatious display to a minimum. The

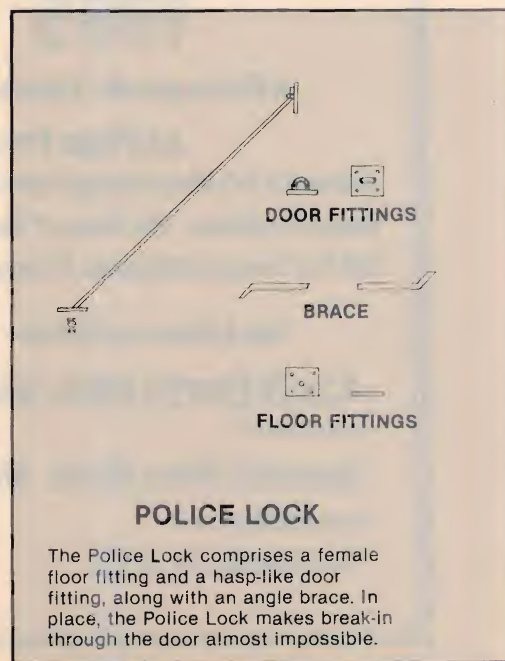
low profile is a better lifestyle.

Another problem to avoid is giving a thief a place to hide while *breaking into* your house. Trimming back trees and shrubbery to remove means of concealment is a good method of removing hiding places. A more attractive method is to plant thorny bushes—barberry and roses are great—to give a certain thrill to anyone who tries to hide in them.

While you're outside, take a look at the ways someone can break into your house. The obvious places—doors and windows—should receive immediate attention, but also look for less obvious ways to get in, such as pet doors, large vents, vacant buildings next door, and so forth. Once the potential entry points are identified (and it's a very good idea to sketch out a plan of your home and mark the entry points on it), you can begin to block easy access.

Good Habits—One of the simplest things you can do is to develop good security habits. If you have locks on the door, *use them*, even when you're in the house or "just going out for a minute or two." Some newspapers carry a section which lists crimes during the week; you'd be boggled at the number of people who are robbed or worse when someone comes into their house through an unlocked door. It might be a nuisance to always, without fail, lock and unlock doors, but it's a lot less of a nuisance than having to replace your property if it's stolen or to spend time in a hospital recovering from what could happen if a thief surprises you at home.

If you have locks, you have to have keys, the traditional blade keys everyone thinks of automatically, cylindrical keys, magnetized strips, or any one of the other keying methods available. Security measures



when using keys are simple: (1) Make sure you *know* to whom you give keys. (2) Keep a record of which keys you give to whom. And (3) never have ID on keys that could lead someone who finds them to your house or apartment. (If you worry about losing keys, put a code on the key ring or in the key case that is meaningful to you only, and could be used to identify the keys as yours, if you were required to do so. A simple method is to give first names of family members and their birthdays, facts no one but the owner would know.)

Undoubtedly, there are still some people who hide their keys under the doormat or behind the porch light. You might as well take out a full-page ad in your local paper inviting thieves into your house as depend on this as a means of security. **NEVER LEAVE KEYS OUTSIDE THE HOUSE!**

If you have keys, you should have good locks. You might as well buy the very best you can afford while you're at it. Don't be ashamed of having two or three good locks per door, the cost is relatively low, and the safety factor is more important than what other people think. Deadbolt locks are the best, because they put a strong piece of steel into the door frame itself to prevent the door from being kicked in; they should extend at least 1 inch—have a "1-inch throw"—into the door frame. The strike plate should be steel and should be attached with screws at least 3 inches long. The lock has to be held together with something—almost invariably with screws—and whatever method is used, it should be accessible only from the inside so no hood can get at the lock and simply take it out of the door. There should be a cylinder guard (which is a tapered steel ring that prevents the lock from being wrenched off the door), on the lock; some locks have a rotating guard which is just as effective,

perhaps more effective than the fixed guard.

When buying a deadbolt lock, purchase a double-cylinder lock, the kind that needs a key to get in or out when locked. Some people are worried about using this type of lock in their houses, because in case of fire, they could be trapped inside their own homes. When the family is home, keep the key in the lock; when everyone's out, hide the key.

Auxiliary rim-mounted locks are also useful, especially when you buy the deadbolt kind. When you install them, use a screw that goes through the lock and all but about 1/4 inch of the door; use a 3-inch screw on the part of the lock that attaches to the door frame.

Whatever kind of lock you install, make sure you put a steel plate inside the door so no one can slip a credit card or a saw blade through.

Some doors that aren't opened all that much should have a "Police Lock" installed, as shown in the accompanying diagram. This is basically an angled steel rod that prevents jimmying or kicking-in of the door. Some other methods of hardening doors will be reviewed farther along in this article.

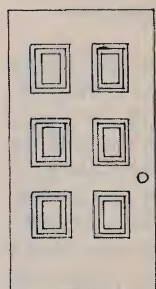
Chains—Some people believe that chains on doors are an effective method of letting you see who's at the door while not risking them getting in. *Wrong!* Most of these chains are weak and almost useless. Counting on them to prevent a thief from kicking in the door is along the lines of using a broom to turn back the tide—impossible. Think about what it means when you open your door under these circumstances. If you've installed good locks on the door, you've just bypassed all of them to open the door, and that's just plain

stupid. If you can't live without having a chain lock, be smart and attach it with screws, just as you would use for your locks—3 inches in the frame and all but a 1/4 inch short of the door's thickness. Good luck! There's no doubt you'll need it if this is your idea of home security.

If you're smart, you'll avoid compromising your security locks by not opening the door at all. The best way is to install a fish-eye lens peephole, so you can see anyone standing close to the door. If you have to talk to the person—assuming that person is a stranger—an intercom is a good idea. Unfortunately, intercoms have a habit of not working when you need them. If this happens, shout through the door when you don't think you should open it. Remember, if the person outside doesn't give a satisfactory answer and doesn't go away, call the cops. It's far better to be embarrassed at a mistake than hurt by an intruder.

Doors—While we're on the subject of doors, no matter what kind of locks you buy, your locks are only as good as the door you install them on. Expensive, very secure locksets often are installed on hollow-core doors. Believe it or not, a thief can cut through these marvels with a pen-knife and bypass the locks and alarms if he wants to. If you can, replace all exterior doors with either a solid wood door, minimum 1-3/4 inches thick, or a steel door with insulating foam inside the door itself. (Otherwise, you'll freeze during cold weather.) Incidentally, if you do buy a steel door, be sure that the manufacturer cuts out the number of holes necessary for the locks you plan to install, otherwise, you have one heck of a job doing it yourself.

If you buy a new door, be sure that it fits tightly in the frame—no more than a 1/8-►

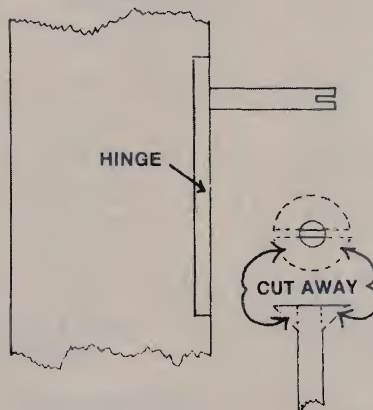


OUTSIDE

MEASURE HERE

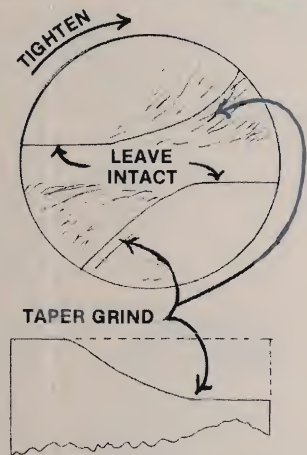
PANEL DOORS

To make filler panels for hardening up panel doors, measure from the inner panel outward, then prepare a flush surface for the sheetmetal covering. Panel doors, as is, can be entered easily by intruders.



HINGE PINS

An effective means to make doors solid is to leave at least one hinge screw projecting into the door frame. Use 3-inch screws in the hinge, and grind the head off the pin screw. Drill a corresponding hole in the door frame.



SECURITY SCREW

To make a Security Screw, taper grind the half of the head slot that is used by the screwdriver for loosening or removal of the screw, but leave intact the half of the slot used for tightening.

SCREWED AND NAILED

inch gap between door and frame. If it doesn't fit, get a metal strip the length of the door and as wide as the door is thick, in a thickness that builds the door out so the gap is as narrow as possible. Don't use wood strips to build up a door because they tend to be weak and easily broken.

If your door has decorative glass panels or windows, in fact any sort of panels at all, it's easy to break through them and bypass the locks. Install heavy-duty plastic inserts in place of glass because it's far more difficult to break out than glass. In any case, install a decorative steel grille over the panels using "security screws."

If you do this, though, you're running a risk in some areas if you have a paneled or hollow-core door. There is an easy way to make this type of door more secure if you're willing to do the work yourself. What you're going to do is make your own steel door.

Step-By-Step—First of all, measure the old door *accurately* for height and width, then go to a metals supplier and price 1/8-inch or 3/4-inch mild steel sheets. Shop the order around, because prices will vary widely, even in the same area. In some cases, several neighbors can get together and buy all the metal at one time for a considerable saving. When you measure the door, you should also make your decisions about locks. Make a template out of cardboard or shopping bag paper that accurately shows where you want the holes cut out for the locks and give it to the metals dealer.

Once you get the sheet, take the old door off the hinges and make sure that the sheet metal armour fits exactly. If it fits, re-hang the door and do some preparation.

Wipe the metal down with paint thinner (do it outside so the fumes don't affect you)

to remove any grease or other protective coating from the sheet. This way, the paint you're about to put on will adhere to the metal and not flake off. Follow painting instructions exactly. Use a quality exterior grade of paint formulated especially for metal. Never use water-based paints on steel because all you'll do is rust the steel. Always work in a well-ventilated place. Don't try to do the job in the living room. Brush several coats of primer on the back of the sheet and let them dry until hard, then do the same to the front. At this point, you'll be ready to start work on the door. Don't try to finish paint the door yet, because you'll be working with it and will undoubtedly scratch the surface. It's much easier to touch up primer coats than finish coats.

Doing Chores—While the primer's drying, you can do the rest of these chores: If you have a panel door, measure the inside of the panel, as shown in the accompanying drawings; determine what thickness of wood you'll need to bring the piece level with the rest of the door; cut the wood out; fit it in place; and then, if everything's okay, give it a shot of paint to seal it. You're doing this, incidentally, to make sure there aren't any hollow spots behind the steel; this backup will prevent the metal from dishing, if someone beats on the door, and to prevent screws from pulling out when the metal was dished.

When this part of the job is done, you can do the following to make the doors even more secure:

(1) Hinges—you can remove the old hinges and replace them with specially made hinges, the pins of which can't be removed. This makes it much more difficult for a burglar to take the door off its hinges and thus bypass the locks. If you're

cheap, there's another way to do the same thing. Look at the existing hinges and you'll see that the screw holes line up when the door's closed. You can take advantage of this fact.

Next, replace all existing screws with screws 3 inches in length—that door will be *solid*. Leave one of the screws out when you reinstall them, and widen the hole by drilling the metal out to the width of the screwhead. Take the matching screw on the other side of the hinge and run it out a half inch or so, then file or grind the head of the screw as depicted in the accompanying drawing.

Once you're done, you have a pin that can be run in and out until you find its maximum extension which still allows the door to open and close normally.

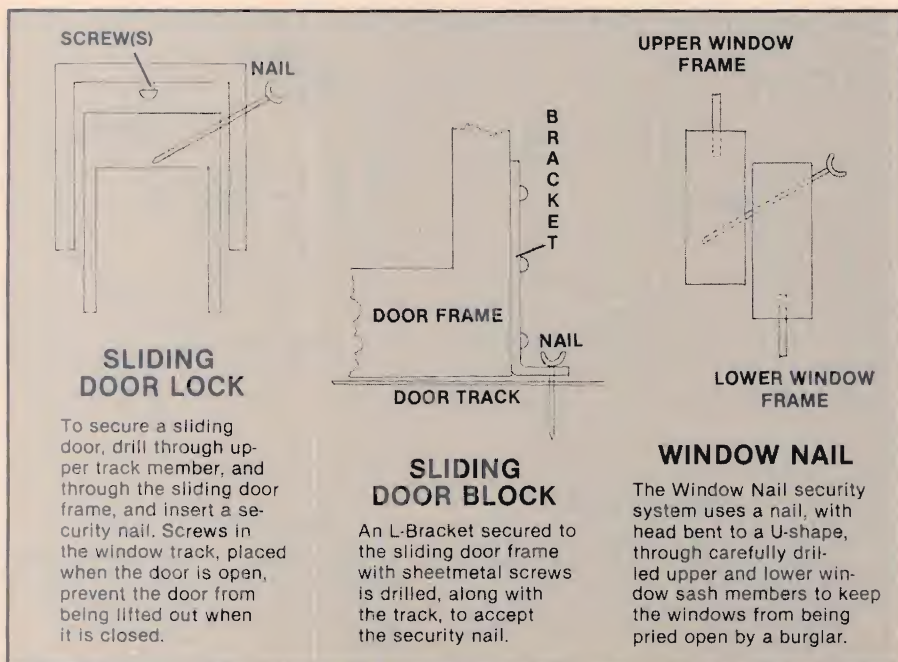
(2) Locks—replace any locks you plan to replace now. There's no point in waiting until later. Do it now! When you install locks, be certain you use security screws to put them in. What's a security screw? It's simply an ordinary slotted screw that has part of the head ground away so that the screw can be tightened, but not removed—at least not easily. Incidentally, if you do work with these screws, make sure you don't install them until you've really finished the job and the lock (or whatever) works. The reason's simple: the only way you can remove these screws is to drill them and use a screw extractor to get them out.

You can buy these screws commercially for a couple of bucks for a dozen or so screws, or you can make your own. If you want to make your own, you'll need a vise, a hand grinder, safety goggles, spare grinding wheels, and a pair of pliers. Run the screw into the block until it's tight, but with 1/2 inch or so sticking out of the block. Then you use the hand grinder to hollow the head out and you have your own security screws. The pliers come into use at this point: use them to get the finished screw out of the block. That's why you left that 1/2 inch of screw sticking out.

Start Work—By now, the paint is dry and you're ready to start the hard work. Take the door off the hinges again, remove the locks, so the door can lie flat, and put it where you can work on it comfortably. If you have a paneled door, put some white glue in the lock hole and then put filler pieces in place. Do it now, because the job becomes more difficult if you forget until after the steel's secured to the door.

Take the metal plate and put it on the outside of the door, being careful to fit it perfectly. Drill a hole at each of the four corners, about 1 inch in from the edges, and use security screws about 1/4 inch shorter than the thickness of the door and steel combined to fix the plate in place. When you're doing this, make certain you keep the plate and the door aligned,

(Continued on page 72)



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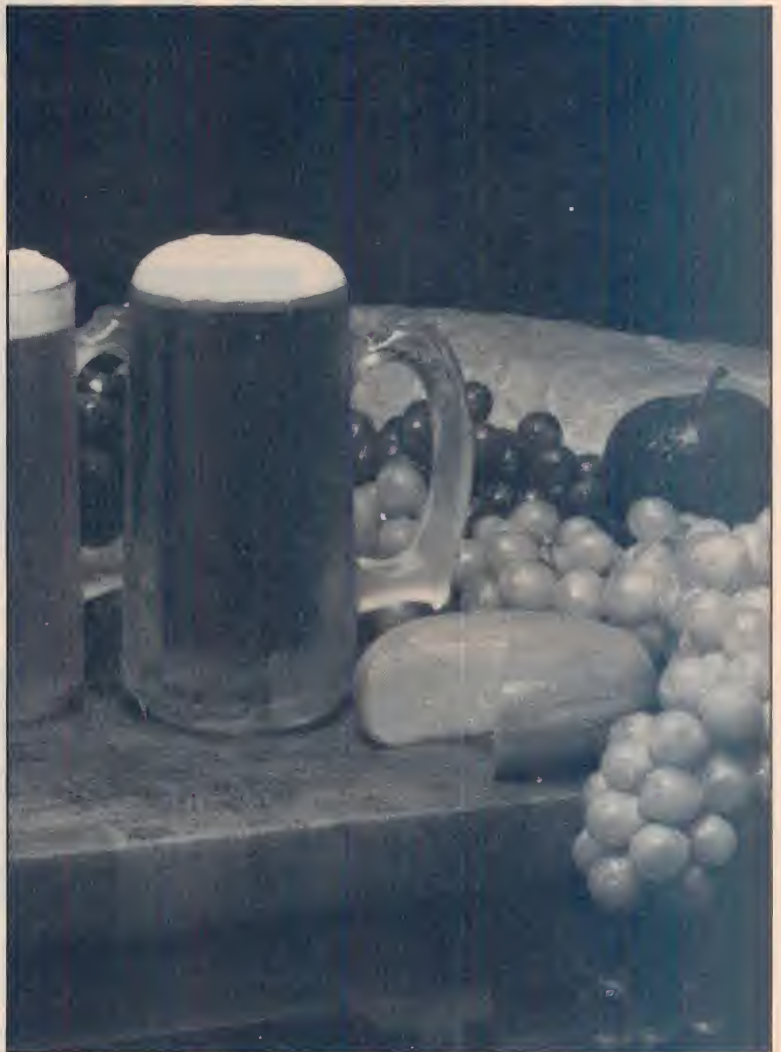


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Forecasting:

The WEATHER

When there's no weather bureau, you're on your own in predicting tomorrow's rain . . .

By Bob Glidewell



Cirrus clouds, often called "mares' tails" are made up of ice crystals, and may indicate approaching storms. They develop at altitudes of 20,000 to 40,000 feet.



Cirrostratus, or halo clouds, form at 20,000- to 40,000-foot altitudes. They may produce a ring around the sun or moon, indicating the approach of a storm.



Cirrocumulus clouds, also made up of ice crystals, are sometimes called "mackerel sky." They develop at altitudes from 20,000 to 40,000 feet, and indicate an approaching storm.



Altocumulus formations build at from 6,500 to 20,000 feet altitude, and indicate the onset of a cold front, or could be part of a thunderstorm. They are made up of water and ice.



Stratocumulus are water vapor that forms from sea level to 6,500 feet. The heavy rolls usually permit good ground visibility, and usually present no icing hazard for aircraft.



Stratus formations range from haze to heavy fog, not surface based. The altitude range of stratus is from sea level to 6,500 feet. These clouds are mainly water vapor.

FOR THOSE WHO must survive on their own, either by choice or by necessity, the ability to forecast the weather could mean the difference between survival and catastrophe.

The weather has always played an important part in the survival of mankind. It can determine which years bring good crops or devastating famine. It can change from warm pleasant sunshine to a raging killer storm in a matter of a few hours.

In a survival situation, you won't have all of the weather forecasting assets taken for granted today. There may no longer be radio or TV broadcasts from stations using satellite photos, or aircraft and radar, to help forecast the weather a week in advance. But, believe it or not, you can learn to survive without them.

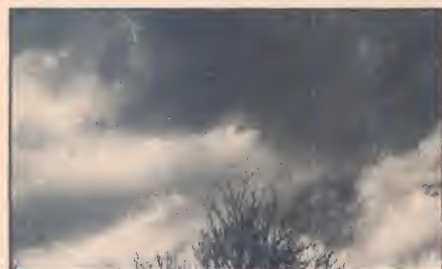
Quite simply, you can build your own

Instrument Sources

- Edmund Scientific, 101 East Gloucester Pike, Dept. ASG, Barrington, NJ 08007. Basic instruments, home weather stations.
- Provisions Unlimited, P.O. Box 456, Dept. ASG, Oakland, ME 04963. Precision Thommen Pocket Altimeter/Barometer.
- Weather & Wind Instrument and Equipment Company, 734 Hyde Park Blvd., Dept. ASG, Inglewood, CA 90302. Array of instruments, free catalog.
- Weathertronics, 3213 Orange Grove Ave., Dept. ASG, North Highland, CA 95660. Full line of equipment, home weather stations, free catalog.



Altostratus clouds indicate a warm front. They may change to nimbostratus with rainfall. They are composed of water vapor, and form at altitudes from 6,500 to 20,000 feet.



Nimbostratus clouds, also composed of water vapor, are what's called rain clouds. These come with the storm that has been forecast by other formations. Their altitude is to 6,500 feet.



Cumulus clouds indicate generally improving weather conditions, and probably the onset of a period of fair weather. They are found at altitudes from 1,500 to 30,000 feet.



Cumulonimbus clouds are composed of ice and water. They are so-called thunderheads. The anvil formation, left, indicates the cell is dissipating. These clouds pose a threat.

"weather station" at your home or retreat and become your own weatherman. With some practice and observation, you'll be able to "predict" the weather in your area two, maybe three days in advance.

Equipment—You really won't need a lot of fancy electronic instrumentation in order to forecast the weather. In fact, you don't need any sort of instrumentation at all. You can learn to forecast the coming day's weather simply by observing the weather patterns in your area.

However, the accuracy of your forecasts will be improved greatly by using just a couple of simple, economical instruments. Most experts agree that the two essential instruments are a good outdoor thermometer, for accurate temperature readings, and a sturdy aneroid barometer. The aneroid barometer will enable you to

obtain atmospheric pressure readings.

There are several things to remember while using these instruments. The first is that the outdoor thermometer should be kept out of direct sunlight to prevent a false reading. Second, the aneroid barometer does not have to be placed outside for you to obtain an accurate pressure reading. Mount it high enough on a wall so that it won't be knocked off and can still be read easily.

Place these instruments where they won't get damaged. In fact, before you buy, examine the instruments you are considering for their sturdiness. If they seem to be shoddily built, don't buy them. Purchase instruments that appear to be well made. Some barometers on the market today are constructed from a very light brass, which is not suitable for a retreat. If you can afford it, keep a spare of

each safely tucked away someplace. After all, if they should break, you may not be able to rush right off to buy replacements.

In addition, there are a number of other instruments which could assist you and would be nice to have on hand. Among these are a sling psychrometer or a hydrometer to obtain a relative humidity reading of the atmosphere. An anemometer or wind speed indicator will give you the speed of the blowing wind. This is especially valuable during the colder months when the danger of hypothermia is present. It may also help you to determine the time remaining before radioactive fallout reaches your base in the event of nuclear war or accident.

A wind vane will provide quick indication of the direction from which the wind emanates. A rain gauge is especially helpful in keeping a record of precipitation, ►

Roll Your Own:

INSTRUMENTS

Common household materials can tell you what the weather will be . . .

LARGE EXPENDITURES are unnecessary to obtain weather instruments. These can be built easily from materials already at hand.

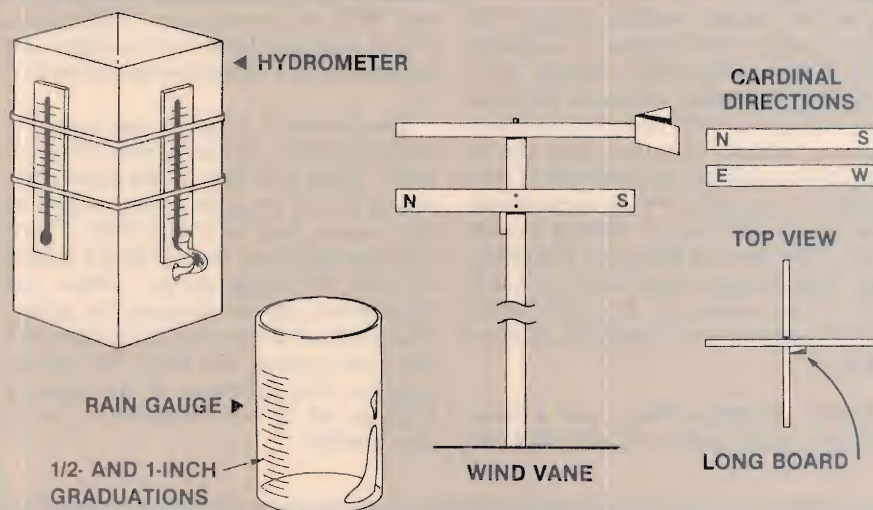
Hydrometer—A hydrometer determines relative humidity in the air. Humidity affects health and comfort. In times of high humidity, people feel sticky and hotter than normal because perspiration does not evaporate to cool the body.

Materials required are one 1-quart milk carton or plastic jug, two rubber bands, two outdoor thermometers, and one cotton shoestring.

Cut a small hole in the side of the carton or jug, about 2½ inches above the bottom. Fasten the two thermometers to the sides of the container with the rubber bands, positioning the bulb of one thermometer directly over the hole in the side of the container. Cut the ends off the shoestring, and slip one end of it over the bulb of the thermometer positioned at the hole in the carton. Tie it in place with a piece of thread. Slip the remainder of the string through the hole in the container. Fill the container with water to just below the hole. Moisten the shoestring and set the hydrometer outside, in a slight breeze if possible. At the end of 15 minutes, record the temperatures shown on both thermometers. The temperature from the thermometer with the shoestring is the "wet bulb" reading, and the temperature on the other provides the "dry bulb" reading.

To determine relative humidity, use the accompanying table. Locate the temperature closest to your wet bulb reading in the vertical column at the left, and find the dry bulb temperature in the horizontal line at the top of the table. Scan right and down to determine the number that shows the relative humidity in your area.

For example, if your wet bulb reading is 68 degrees F, and your dry bulb thermometer shows 72 degrees, the relative humidity is 82.



Rain Gauge—A rain gauge facilitates record keeping for annual rainfall, and can assist in times of planting and harvesting.

Materials required include one wide-mouth jar (be sure it's cylindrical), a felt-tip permanent marker and a ruler. With the pen, and using the ruler, carefully mark ½-inch and 1-inch graduations up from the inside bottom of the jar.

When rain seems imminent, place the gauge outside in the open, away from trees and overhangs. When the rain stops, the markings on the sides of the jar will give you a rainfall figure, which should be recorded carefully. Empty the jar for the next time it looks like rain.

Wind Vane—A wind vane provides accurate indication of wind direction. Combined with temperature and pressure readings, wind direction and velocity information can help you to forecast the weather for the next 24 hours.

Materials required are one board 1 x 2 inches x 8 feet, two boards 1 x 2 x 18 inches, six No. 3 box nails, one No. 16 box nail, and one piece of galvanized sheet steel, 16- or 18-gauge thickness, 4 x 8 inches in size.

Bend the sheetmetal to form a narrow V. Using two No. 3 box nails, fasten it to the end of one of the short pieces of wood. Now find the balance point on the short piece of lumber, and mark it. With a drill bit slightly larger in diameter than the No. 16 box nail, drill a hole through the center of the board at the marked balance point. This is the pointer for your weather vane. Set it aside.

Now, using a wide-tip felt pen, mark the ends of the other short boards, N and S on the ends of one, E and W on the ends of the other, the cardinal directions. Using the remaining small nails, mount the short pieces about a foot below one end of the long piece of lumber.

Now slip the No. 16 nail through the hole in the vane board, and nail the pointer to the end of the 8-foot-long board with the direction markers nailed to it. Nail the vane loosely, as the pointer must spin with ease.

Bury the long board in the ground, or nail it to the side of an outbuilding, with N properly oriented by compass, or by the sun.

Your wind vane will show the direction from which the wind is blowing, and the wind direction shifts that may indicate weather changes. ●

The WEATHER

which is important in planting and harvesting crops.

All of these instruments are available at **reasonable cost from various mail order suppliers.** They are also obtainable at marine supply stores. Some mail order outdoor equipment stores sell miniature versions of these instruments for backpackers. (See accompanying panel.)

Getting Started—Before you start trying to forecast the weather in your area, there are several preparation steps. Go to your local public library to research what resources it contains on weather and on forecasting. If there is a university or community college library in your area, pay it a visit as well. Research weather conditions in your area. Try to keep records or a scrapbook of the weather forecasts made in your local paper. This could help you discover what type of weather your area has during each particular season of the year.

Find the nearest weather bureau. The office usually can be located in the phone book. If the weather office is nearby, pay a visit. Weather bureau personnel are more than willing to provide whatever assistance you may require. They can alert you to dangerous conditions characteristic of your locality: for example, in some areas people must be on the lookout during certain times of the year for tornadoes or freezing sleet. Weather experts can tell you not only what to be aware of, but also which weather conditions are predictors of these storms.

Record Keeping—When you become your own weatherman, it's vital that you

keep records of readings that you have taken, as well as the observed weather conditions in your area. It's hard to remember what the pressure reading on the barometer was this morning after it's changed during the afternoon.

A notebook and a pen are all you need for record keeping. When you wake up in the morning, simply get your temperature readings and pressure readings from your instruments. Record them in your notebook along with the date, time and whatever other weather conditions you observe: wind direction, type of cloud cover (if any), and, perhaps, wind speed.

Check the instruments at noon and in the early evening. Record your findings in the notebook. The compared differences in the readings and your observations over time will enable you to make a more accurate forecast.

Instrument Use—It is not difficult to learn to use a thermometer and a barometer. With the thermometer, simply place it in an area away from direct sunlight, and each day record the temperature shown on it.

The barometer is just as easy to use. It has two pointers, one adjustable, the other fixed. When you look at the barometer, record the air pressure reading shown by the pointer that isn't adjustable. Then move the adjustable pointer until it is lined up with the fixed pointer. When the atmospheric pressure changes, the adjustable pointer will show the last reading and the other pointer will show the current pressure. The difference in the pressure readings will be very important to you in your forecast.

Weather Changes—Usually, changes in the weather are brought about by passage of fronts. Fronts are caused when a cold air mass moving from the northeast meets a warm air mass moving up from the southwest. When these two air masses meet, the warm air rises above the cold air and causes a drop in the atmospheric pressure. This will be reflected on your barometer. This drop or depression in air pressure is usually a harbinger of bad weather. The depression, or front, characteristically moves in an easterly direction.

As these air masses move eastward, a wedge of warm air moves along with it. The front edge of warm air is simply called a "warm front." When this warm front passes, the forward edge of the cold air, known as a "cold front" will overtake your area.

After a time, the cold air mass will move underneath the wedge of warm air and form a continuous layer of cold air at ground level. Another layer of warm air will be on top. This is called an "occluded" front and it is usually a sign that the bad weather will break up.

Clouds—You can get a pretty good indication of weather trends by studying the types of clouds that form in the sky.

A cloud which heralds a change in the weather is the "cirrus" cloud. It is a high altitude cloud that can form as much as 20,000 to 40,000 feet above the ground. These formations are commonly called "mares' tails" because the cirrus clouds appear as white wispy bands or tufted streaks. They usually appear about 12 to 18 hours ahead of a warm front or will trail behind a cold front.

WET/DRY BULB READINGS: The DIFFERENCE IS HUMIDITY

Wet Bulb, Degrees F	Dry Bulb, Degrees F																					
	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	82	84	86	88
38	7	2																				
40	15	11	7																			
42	25	19	14	9	7																	
44	34	29	22	17	13	8	4															
46	45	38	30	24	18	14	10	6	4	3	1											
48	55	47	40	33	26	21	16	12	10	9	7	5	4	3	1							
50	66	56	48	41	34	29	23	19	17	15	13	11	9	8	6	5	4	3				
52	77	67	57	50	43	36	31	25	23	21	19	17	15	13	12	10	9	7	5	3	1	
54	88	78	68	59	51	44	38	33	30	28	25	23	21	19	17	16	14	12	10	7	5	3
56		89	79	68	60	53	46	40	37	34	32	29	27	25	23	21	19	18	14	12	9	7
58			89	79	70	61	54	48	45	42	39	36	34	31	29	27	25	23	20	16	14	11
60				90	79	71	62	55	52	49	46	43	40	38	35	33	31	29	25	21	18	15
62					90	80	71	64	60	57	53	50	47	44	42	39	37	35	30	26	23	20
64						90	80	72	68	65	61	58	54	51	48	46	43	41	36	32	28	25
66							90	81	77	73	69	65	62	59	56	53	50	47	42	37	33	30
68								90	86	82	78	74	70	66	63	60	57	54	48	43	39	35
70									95	91	86	82	78	74	71	67	64	61	55	49	44	40
72										95	91	86	82	79	75	71	68	61	56	50	46	
74											96	91	87	83	79	75	69	62	57	51		
76												96	91	87	83	79	75	69	63	57		
78													96	91	87	83	79	75	69	63	57	
80														96	91	87	83	79	75	69	63	
82															96	91	87	83	79	75	69	
84																96	91	87	83	79	75	
86																	96	91	87	83	79	

A development of the mares' tails, or cirrus clouds, "cirrostratus" cloud formations resemble a white veil. If these clouds appear in quantity, then there may be a break in the weather.

If a warm front approaches, then the cirrostratus clouds will become larger and thicker. They may resemble a white satin sheet. They are now "altostratus" clouds. The sun or moon may still be visible through them. The first drops of rain may fall from altostratus clouds.

As the front continues to move closer, altostratus clouds take on a gray color as they increase in size. They will also appear to be closer to the earth. If the bottom of these clouds is covered with billows and rolls, they are now "stratocumulus" clouds.

If the bottom of the clouds is very low to the ground and has a flat, gray appearance, they comprise a "stratus formation."

By this time, rain should be falling continuously.

If the stratus clouds thicken into a shapeless billowing mass with a very high top, they are "nimbus" formations and a very heavy rain should be expected.

When the warm front finally passes, heavy rain will give way to a lighter rain or a drizzle. In summer, it may just simply stop quite suddenly. The base of the cloud should lift, but if the warm front was very moist, the result may be continued hill or coastal fog.

Also, in the summer, the clouds in the warm sector can break and give you brief periods of sun. However, don't rejoice—the weather's going to get worse.

When the cold front finally passes, you should notice a drop in the air temperature. The cloud cover should break up into what resembles white cotton balls or

bunches to form "cumulus" clouds. If the cumulus clouds break up into small fleecy lumps, then expect fair weather. But, if these clouds develop into large, dark-bottomed forms with flat anvil shaped tops, they have become "cumulonimbus" formations. These clouds can bring heavy rains and hail, gusty winds and even tornadoes. Watch out for them!

Perhaps all of this seems a bit confusing, but it's worth the effort. The accompanying charts can help you to get started. You may have to make some minor adjustment to the chart to adapt it to your area, but it can help.

It's easy and can be fun to become your own weatherman. You'll find that you'll be able to make your own forecasts. It beats sitting at home or at your retreat with your fingers crossed, hoping for the best in the weather. ●

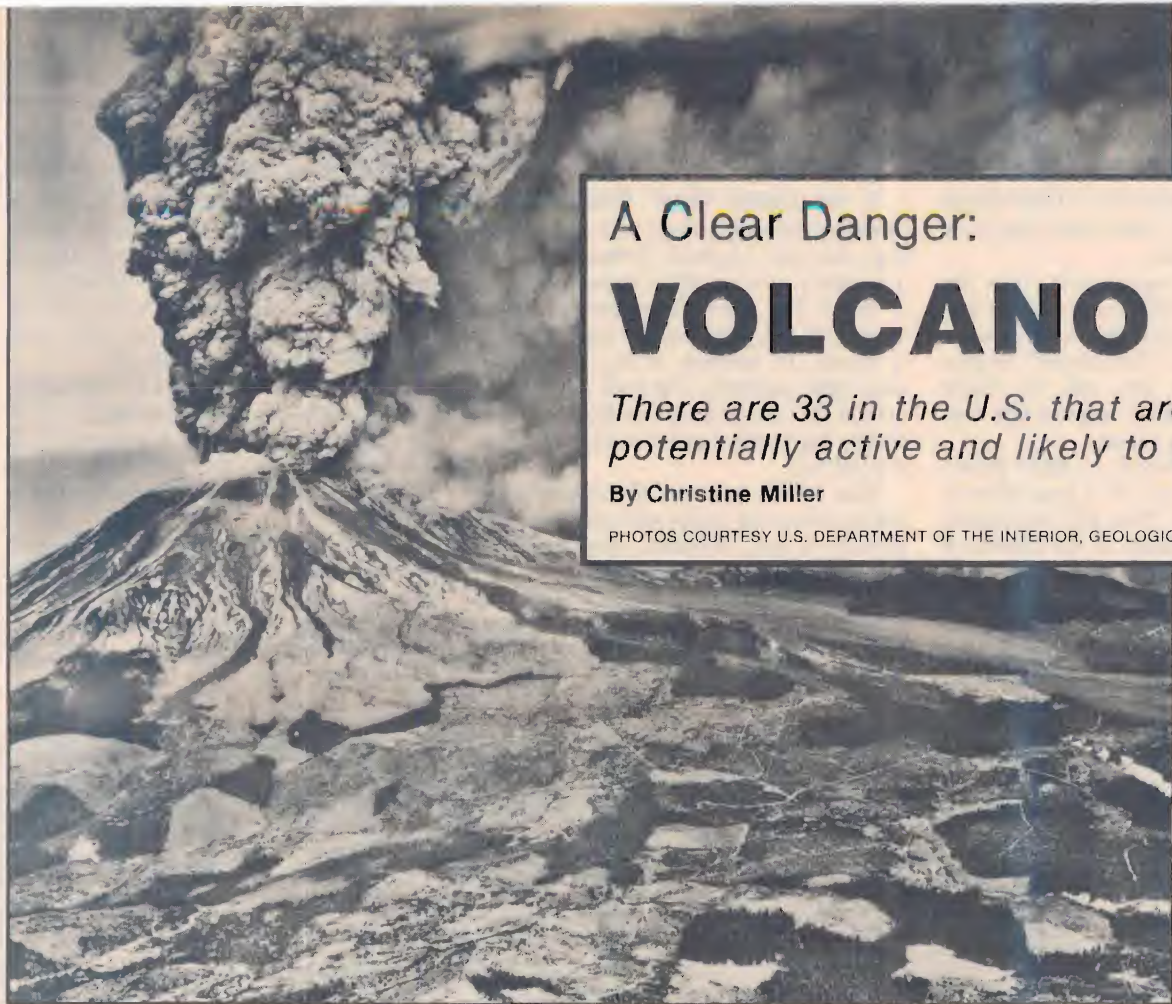
BEAUFORT SCALE: THE EDUCATED GUESS

You may not be able to build your own anemometer or wind speed indicator, but by using the Beaufort Scale below you can estimate the wind speed in miles per hour with some accuracy.

TYPE OF WIND	SPEED IN MPH	COMMENTS
Calm	less than 1	Smoke rises vertically. Match flame steady. Trees and bushes don't move.
Light Air	1 to 3	Wind direction shown by drift of smoke, but not by a wind vane. Tree leaves barely move.
Light Breeze	4 to 7	Wind felt on face. Leaves begin to rustle slightly. Ordinary wind vane moves.
Gentle Breeze	8 to 12	Leaves and twigs in constant motion. Wind extends light flags.
Moderate Breeze	13 to 18	Dust, loose paper, and small branches are moved.
Fresh Breeze	19 to 24	Small trees in leaf begin to sway. Dust clouds raised. Crested wavelets form on inland waters.
Strong Breeze	25 to 31	Large branches in motion. Whistling heard in wires. Uncomfortable to walk against.
Moderate Gale	32 to 38	Whole trees in motion.
Fresh Gale	39 to 46	Twigs break off trees. Walking is impeded.
Strong Gale	47 to 54	Slight structural damage to buildings occurs.
Whole Gale	55 to 63	Seldom experienced inland. Trees uprooted. Considerable damage to buildings.
Storm	64 to 74	Rarely experienced. Widespread damage.
Hurricane	75 or more	Excessive damage and destruction.

FORECASTING: AIR PRESSURE TELLS THE TALE

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE	WIND DIRECTION	FORECAST
29.80 or less, with a rapid pressure fall.	N to E	Snow or heavy rain continuing. Gale due in hours.
29.80 or less, with a rapid pressure fall.	E to S	Severe storm due in hours, then clearing.
29.80 or less, with a rapid rise in pressure.	Moving to W	Storm ending. Clearing and colder.
30.00 or less, with a rapid fall in pressure.	NE to SE	Rain with high winds. Clearing within 35 hours.
30.00 or less, with a slow fall in pressure.	NE to SE	Rain continuing.
30.00 or less, with a slow rise in pressure.	SW to S	Clearing within hours. Fair weather for days.
30.10 or more, with a rapid fall in pressure.	NE to E	Rain or snow in 12 to 14 hours.
30.10 or more, with a slow fall in pressure.	NE to E	Rain in 2 to 4 days or, in winter, snow in 24 hours.
30.10-30.20, with a rapid fall in pressure.	NE to SE	Rain with wind in 12 hours.
30.10-30.20, with a slow fall in pressure.	NE to SE	Rain in more than 12 hours.
30.10-30.20, with a rapid fall in pressure.	SE to S	Rain with wind in 12 hours.
30.10-30.20, with a slow fall in pressure.	SE to S	Rain in 24 hours.
30.10-30.20, with a rapid rise in pressure.	NW to SW	Fair with rain in 48 hours.
30.10-30.20, steady, no fall or rise.	NW to SW	Fair for 24 to 48 hours.
30.20 or more, with a slow fall in pressure.	NW to SW	Fair and warmer for 48 hours.
30.20 or more, steady pressure.	NW to SW	Fair.



A Clear Danger:

VOLCANO

There are 33 in the U.S. that are potentially active and likely to erupt . . .

By Christine Miller

PHOTOS COURTESY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mount St. Helens fills the atmosphere with volcanic debris after explosion of May 18, 1980.

Cascades of incandescent lava spurt from the Mauna Loa Volcano, Hawaii, 1950.

THE SCHOOLROOM VIEW of volcanoes depicted entire cities inundated by white-hot lava, then buried under tons of ash, in times long ago and far away: Pompeii, the island of Crete, and the lost city of Atlantis, all were destroyed in the mists of antiquity. Many people believe volcanic activity in recent times has been confined to the Hawaiian Islands, where physical evidence of volcanism serves as a tourist attraction. This is only part of the picture.

Volcanic activity is current the world over, a tenuous balance between the Earth's subterranean pressures and gravity, which provides and holds this planet's atmosphere.

Volcanoes are a clear danger in the continental United States. Casualties of the Mount St. Helens 1980 eruption numbered 62 dead or missing. A U.S. Geological Survey scientist, David A. Johnston, was measuring activity nearly 6 miles away when the explosion occurred. Neither his remains nor his vehicle were ever found. Lawsuits filed by family members of other victims have stated the public should have been better protected. The U.S. Geological Survey's program for assessing volcanic hazards in that area is now housed in the David A. Johnston Cascades Volcano Observatory in Vancouver, Washington.

History—Long ago, the Earth was uninhabitable. Volcanoes raged, meteorites pounded the Earth and comets flew *en*



masse through the heavens. Molten lava flowed like rivers and hot ashes filled the air. Earthquakes were common. The world shook, spewed, cooled and formed a crust. More than 80 percent of the Earth's surface—above and below the seas—was formed by volcanic activity. Over a period of hundreds of millions of years, gaseous emissions from volcanoes formed the earliest oceans and atmosphere, which in turn supplied ingredients vital to evolve and sustain life. Volcanic eruptions produced mountains, plateaus and plains, leaving their signatures on the face of the Earth. These structures subsequently weathered into the geography of present day, providing fertile soil for crops. People gathered near volcanoes, thinking their

sleeping slopes to be safe. This was not necessarily the case; a dormant volcano rekindled by subterranean forces can be incredibly destructive.

During the Vesuvius eruption of August 24, in the year 79 A.D., two cities were buried so thoroughly by hot volcanic ash and dust that they remained uncovered for nearly 1,700 years! This catastrophe overwhelmed unsuspecting inhabitants in only a few hours. In the recent eruption of Mount St. Helens, property damage was estimated at \$1.2 billion, as explosions of hot material and mudflows devastated 550 square kilometers of forest.

Some volcanoes are more explosive than others, depending upon the mixture of gases or steam present. Probably the worst

explosion of recent times virtually destroyed the island of Krakatoa, between Sumatra and Java, August 27, 1883. A tremendous blast heard for thousands of miles sent 21 cubic kilometers (5 cubic miles) of matter into the air. Ash fell over 300,000 square miles and shadowed the surrounding area for 2½ days. Resulting dust in the atmosphere circled the Earth for years. The explosive magnitude of Krakatoa was 26 times the force of the largest H-bomb ever detonated.

Both volcanoes and earthquakes may create tidal waves (*tsunami*). The Krakatoa explosion set off a *tsunami* that reached heights of 120 feet in various harbors, drowning 163 villages and killing 40,000 people.

This explosion was surpassed in ancient times when the flourishing Minoan civilization on Crete was destroyed in 1470 B.C. by an eruption 5 times as violent as the Krakatoa explosion, accompanied by a *tsunami* reaching the height of 165 feet. Persons living in coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to tidal waves as a concomitant of volcanic or earthquake activity.

Formation—Volcanoes form when magma—molten gas-charged rock—works its way up from the Earth's mantle, located 3 miles under the oceans and 25 miles under the Earth's crust. White-hot mantle rock is about 1,800 miles thick, but is under high pressure and therefore solid. When additional physical or chemical processes melt the rock in the upper part of the mantle, the resulting magma finds its way upward through openings or vents to form volcanoes. The term volcano also refers to the opening or vent through which the molten rock and gases are expelled. Gases previously dissolved in the molten rock are released as the magma nears the surface, much like champagne when the cork is removed. These gases are mainly water, along with carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen. If there is a great amount of gases present, the molten rock may explode violently into the air. If little gas is present, the magma, now called lava, may pour from the vent in non-explosive flows. If the eruption is explosive, large fragments may contribute to the size of the volcano as they accumulate

around the vent, as may fragments that move downslope as ash flows down the slope. Ash particles may be carried for many miles. Very fine particles may be transported around the world. Ascending magma contains oxygen, silicon, aluminum, iron, magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, titanium, and manganese. When it cools, it becomes igneous fire-formed rock.

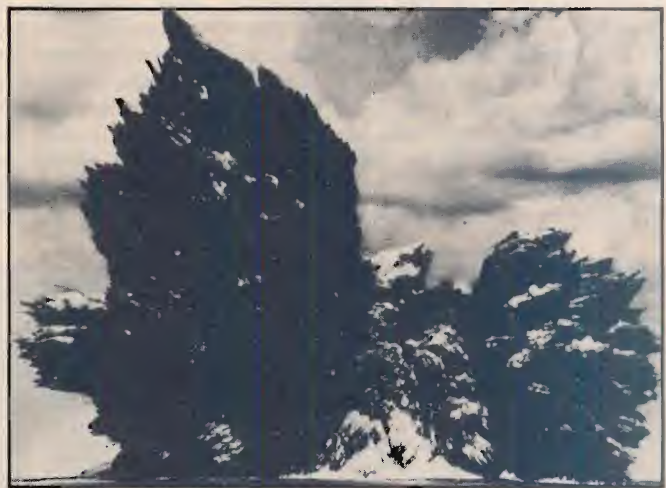
Lava is red hot (measured at 2,200 degrees F) when it pours or blasts out of a vent. Its consistency may be that of hot tar, thick honey, or pasty, blocky masses prior to cooling, when it changes to dark red, gray, black or some other color. The contents of lava vary from site to site, depending upon the underlying composition of the Earth.

Types—There are four main types of volcanoes: cinder cones, composite volcanoes, shield volcanoes and lava domes.

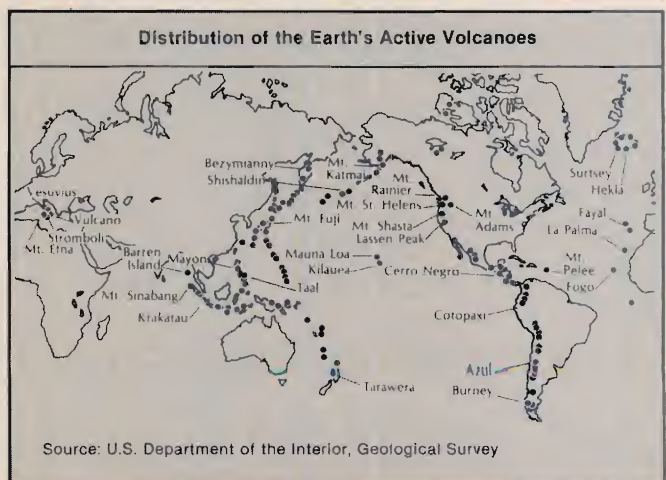
Cinder cones are the simplest, comprising particles and blobs of congealed lava ejected from a single vent. They rarely tower 1,000 feet over their surroundings. These bowl-shaped craters are numerous ▶



Central vent eruption at Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii, 1959, shoots fiery lava hundreds of feet in the air.



Violent, submarine blast bursts from Myojin-sho Volcano, Japan, September 23, 1952.



VOLCANO

in western North America. The order of events is eruption, formation of cone and crater, then lava flow.

Composite volcanoes are sometimes called stratovolcanoes, and may rise to a majestic 8,000 feet above their bases. They are characteristically steep-sided and built up of symmetrical lava flows, volcanic ash, cinders and blocks. Examples are Japan's Mount Fuji, Mount Shasta in California, Mount Hood in Oregon, and Mount St. Helens and Mount Rainier in Washington. The crater at the summit contains a central vent or a clustered group of vents. Lava flows either through breaks in the crater wall or from fissures on the flanks of the cone, building up the cone. When the volcano becomes dormant, erosion begins to eat away at the cone to form a volcanic "plug." Crater Lake in Oregon is a depression, or *caldera*, formed when the top of this composite volcano collapsed from repeated explosions and lava drain.

Shield volcanoes, in contrast, are built almost entirely of fluid lava flows in all directions. In northern California and Oregon, these huge structures may have diameters of 3 or 4 miles and heights of 1,500 to 2,000 feet. Mauna Loa, the world's largest active volcano, projects 13,677 feet above sea level, topping out at 28,000 feet above the deep ocean floor. The Hawaiian Islands were created by linear chains of this type of eruption. In some shield volcano eruptions, basaltic lava (hard, dense dark volcanic rock) seeps from long fissures in the vent and forms lava plateaus like those in southeastern Washington, eastern Oregon and southern

Idaho. Lava flows more than one mile in thickness may be observed along the Snake River in Idaho.

Lava domes grow by expansion from within as a result of lava too viscous to flow any great distance. The lava just piles up and around the vent. Domes commonly occur in piggyback fashion within craters of large composite volcanoes. Lassen Peak and Mono domes in California are examples. Lava domes can be deceptively peaceful. In 1902, the eruption of Mount Pelee, with an accompanying 100-mph flow of ash, incandescent gases and volcanic dust, took the lives of 30,000 persons.

Submarines—In the shallow open ocean, violent steam-blast eruptions can occur. Uninhibited by the water pressure existing at great depth, volcanoes remarkably similar to those on land may spout tremendously explosive emissions as a result of violent interaction between hot lava and sea water. The famous "black sand" beaches of Hawaii were created in such a fashion.

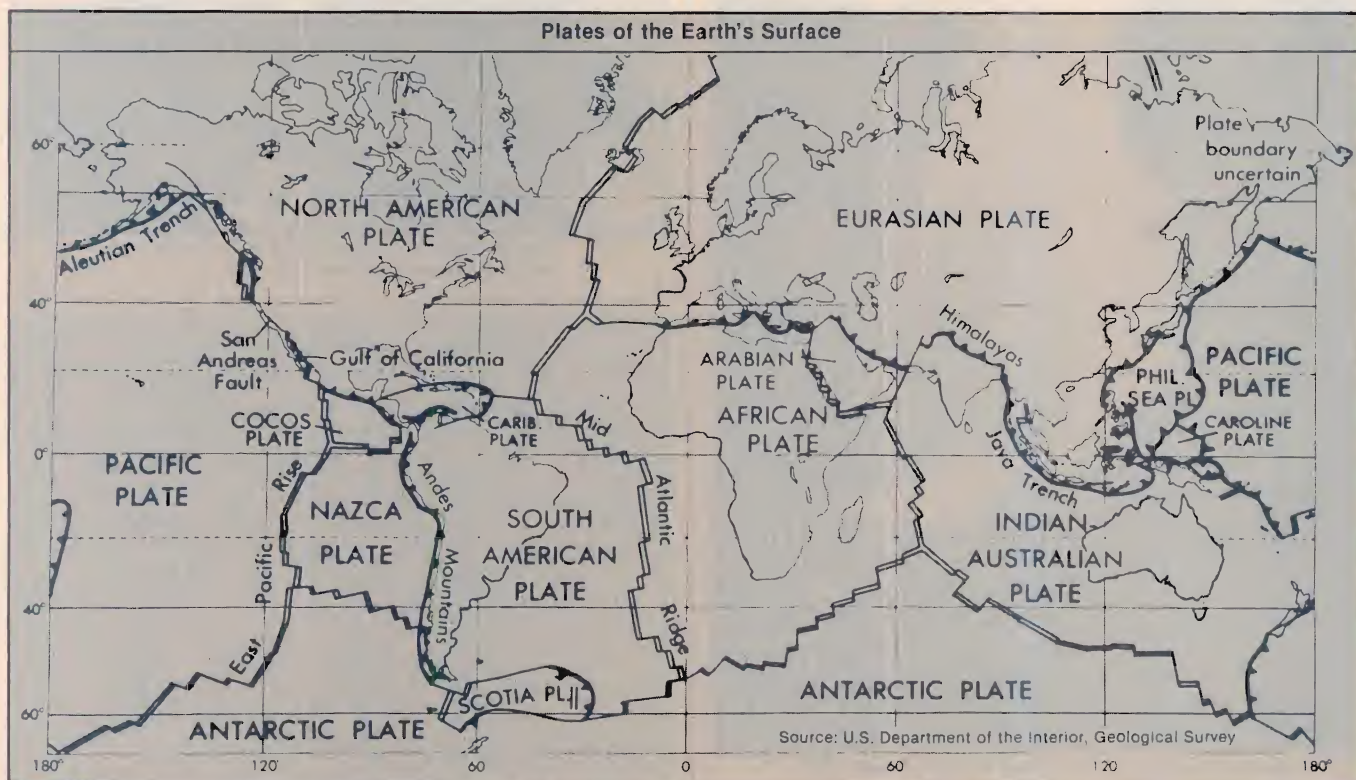
Geysers, fumaroles and hot springs are located in areas of young volcanic activity. Geysers form when surface water percolates downward into high-temperature regions adjacent to a magma reservoir, is heated and then shot back to the surface through fissures and cracks in the surface. Fumaroles (*sofataras*) emit mixtures of steam and other gases which include sulfur. Hot springs vary in temperature in view of how much heat is supplied by intersection with the subsurface thermal area

and to what degree the heated water is then diluted by cool ground water nearer the surface.

At Risk—There are more than 500 active volcanoes in the world, 50 of which are in the United States. An active volcano is one that has erupted at least once within recorded history. Most active volcanoes are located along or near the margins of the Earth's continents. More than half border the Pacific Ocean and are known as the "Ring of Fire."

Plate Tectonics—It is generally accepted theory that there is a relationship between location of volcanoes and the nature of the Earth's surface, which is broken into a number of shifting, slipping slabs or plates that measure 50 miles thick. As the plates move, they are vulnerable to pressure buildups along their borders. Plate movement is being researched, with the intermediate conclusion that all plates do not move alike. Some rotate like huge Lazy Susans between other structures. Volcanoes, also, do not always seem to erupt through the seams of these plates; the Hawaiian Islands seemed to have been formed by a "hot spot" burning its way many times through the middle of a north-western-moving Pacific plate as it passed. Many of the volcanic sites in the north-western U.S., however, are near the intersection of plates.

Hazard Assessment—The U.S. Geological Survey's Volcano Hazards Program, (Continued on page 50)



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VOLCANO

(Continued from page 48)

stimulated by tragedies at Mount St. Helens, considers 33 volcanoes in the U.S. "potentially active and likely to erupt in the future." The USGS monitors all signs of volcanic activity, and assesses potential dangers.

Monitoring Mount St. Helens serves as a model for detecting possible eruptions elsewhere. This process includes measurement of changes in the surface, investigation of earthquakes generated beneath the volcano and study of changes in gas emissions accompanying underground movement of magma.

Measurement—Shortly after the Mount St. Helens blast, geologists reestablished a surveying network to chart the changes instrumental to prediction of further eruptions. They looked for telltale bulges that mean the magma is swelling to dangerous levels inside the vent of the volcano. Using electronic distance meters and other equipment, they plotted against a time base the displacement of ground cracks, thrust faults and dome growth. A gradual change that began to accelerate became the basis for relatively long-term predictions. Both ground cracks and thrust faults develop continually before eruptions, and the crater floor begins to tilt. An electronic device called a tiltmeter was helpful in predicting 1981-82 eruptions. Lava dome measurement for those "telltale bulges" also provided a meaningful predictor of activity: expansion moving at roughly 2 centimeters per day increased to about 200 centimeters per day the day before a May 14, 1982, eruption.

Earthquakes—Earthquakes and volcanoes are related. Scientists are learning to identify the patterns of earthquake activity that precede and accompany volcanic activity. Four major types of seismograms have been recognized at Mount St. Helens: (1) Deep earthquakes and those located away from the volcano which produce high-frequency signatures and sharp arrivals; (2) shallow earthquakes less than 3 kilometers under the dome; (3) surface events such as rockfalls and avalanches; and (4) harmonic tremor, a long-lasting rhythmic signal often associated with active volcanoes. Seismic monitoring has been helpful in making predictions, but is still not fully understood. Research is proceeding.

Gas Emission—Studies of how various gases relate to eruptive styles may provide a basis for protecting the public. It has been noted that increased rates of sulfur dioxide emissions occur when a batch of magma rises toward the surface. Changes in hydrogen concentration are also thought to be a significant predictor.

Other Sites—Survey networks and tilt stations have been established on other volcanoes in the Cascade Range: Mount Baker and Mount Rainier in Washington, Mount Hood and Crater Lake in Oregon, and Mount Shasta and Lassen Peak in Northern California. Measurement of these peaks occurs at 3-year intervals, unless there is a reason to measure events more frequently. Earthquake monitoring is continuous. The Long Valley-Mono

Lake area near Mammoth Lake, California, is under observation because signs of fresh magma intrusion have been detected, bulging upward at least 13 inches from the caldera floor in the last two years.

Computers—Along with all this monitoring and research, the Smithsonian data bank computer has made some disconcerting connections between the length of time a volcano has been quiet and the explosiveness of its eruption. The most destructive and highest casualty explosions have the greatest intervening time intervals.

Effects—In addition to the obvious primary effects of an explosion or lava flow, there are widespread results that include destruction of vegetation, mudflows and the weather. The original Mount St. Helens catastrophe stripped trees from most hillslopes within 11 kilometers north of the volcano and leveled nearly all vegetation as far as 20 kilometers in a 180-degree arc north of the mountain. Volcanic debris deposited in rivers increased the chances of flooding, as did mudflows. A debris avalanche covered a nearby valley floor with up to 180 meters of assorted volcanic products. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was called in to reduce the chances of flooding. Scientists are also studying the effects of volcanic eruptions on the weather and on other phenomena such as the El Nino warming effect, particularly in terms of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere. Some say there is a clear relationship between eruptions and colder weather; others believe there are too many variables to create a pure cause-and-effect relationship.

The American Lung Association is concerned about the effects of volcanic ash, particularly on persons with vulnerable respiratory systems. Special focus was the threat of cristobalite in the ash, hard particles of which, inhaled over a long period of time, can cause silicosis. This disability includes breathing problems, weight loss, fever and coughing. The Washington Lung Association urged people in fallout areas to wear face masks when forced to move around in the dust.

Precautions—Even with all the research and monitoring that is being conducted on volcanic eruptions, no one has all the answers. If you are in an emergency caused by such an eruption or pending eruption, follow the directions of authorities. Do not attempt to approach the activity more closely than advised. If you live in a volcanic area, be aware of any developing volcanic activity. Familiarize yourself with emergency procedures and routes. In short, a survivalist should know when and how to evacuate. ●

LOCATION OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS VOLCANOES IN THE UNITED STATES:

Alaska

1. Augustine Volcano
2. Aleutian Volcanoes
3. Iliamna Volcano
4. Katmai Volcano
5. Mount Edgecumbe
6. Mount Spurr
7. Mount Wrangell
8. Redoubt Volcano

Arizona

9. San Francisco Peak

California

10. Clear Lake Volcanoes
11. Coso Volcanoes
12. Lassen Peak
13. Long Valley Caldera
14. Medicine Lake Volcano
15. Mono-Inyo Craters
16. Mount Shasta

Hawaii

17. Haleakala
18. Hualalai
19. Kilauea
20. Mauna Loa

New Mexico

21. Socorro

Oregon

22. Crater Lake (Lake Mazama)
23. Newberry Volcano
24. Mount Hood
25. Mount Jefferson
26. Mount McLoughlin
27. Three Sisters

Washington

28. Glacier Peak
29. Mount Baker
30. Mount Adams
31. Mount Rainier
32. Mount St. Helens

Wyoming

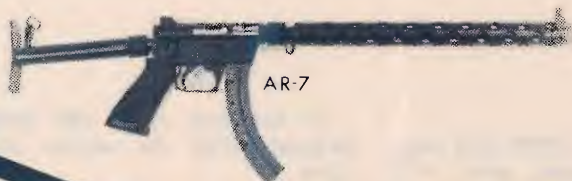
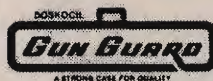
33. Yellowstone Caldera

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey.

WE CARRY...



BUCK
KNIVES



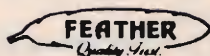
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EAGLE .380 ACP

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Staff Evaluation

ALL-AMERICAN is a phrase that has a certain ring to it, a special meaning for Americans. All-Americans wear large shoulder pads, and appear in newspaper sports pages. They like baseball, hot dogs, apple pie, their Moms, the American flag, and firearms large and small.

Herewith is a look at one of these small All-Americans, the American Arms Eagle .380 ACP semi-automatic pistol. It is small. In fact one of the distaff members of the *American Survival Guide* said the Eagle is "Cute!" The lads, however, declared it lethal, despite its miniscule size.

The ASG crew had an initial look at the Eagle over a year ago. This was a prototype, but well made and finished, promising some entertaining shooting with the production model. When the delivery arrived, the package contained not one, but four, Eagles in four different finish and furniture configurations. The four models,

briefly, are as follows:

- Model SSW, No. 100389, had wrap-around checkered walnut grips, with trigger guard and slide sides polished, and the top and grip frame dull gray matte finish.

- Model SOR, No. 100336, too, had a dull black oxidized finish and soft neoprene grips.

- Model SSR, No. 100367, the third variant, featured the bright sides and slide top gray matte treatment, but with the soft rubber-like grips.

- Model STR, No. 100444, the fourth example of the Eagle, had been given a coating of black Teflon, along with the neoprene grips. This one with its tough Space-Age skin finish for making it rust-proof, extending its durability, slicking-up its moving parts, and giving the little handgun an All-American businesslike look, became the favorite among staff street-survival bellygun aficionados.

All American Arms .380 Eagles are identical. Only the surface treatment varies.

Action/Operation—The Eagle is a decidedly uncomplicated firearm. It is a straight blowback, double-action semi-automatic pistol.

Slide a full magazine into the grip-frame well to get things started. Draw the slide rearward and allow it to fly forward as the coil mainspring decompresses. The top round is plucked from the mag, and slammed up the ramp, into the chamber of the fixed barrel. No lockup occurs when the Eagle is in battery, ready to fire.

To remove the block from the firing pin, swing the left side safety lever forward and up, exposing the red "Fire" dot indicator.

As the hammer has been cocked against the sear and is under pressure from the coil-and-plunger-type hammer spring by the motion of the slide, all systems are "Go."

A squeeze of the trigger allows the hammer to fall on the rear of the firing pin in the rear of the bolt portion of the slide. The cartridge fires, and the bolt/slide moves rearward, given a push by the spent case. The spent brass, held in the extractor's claw, makes contact with the ejector, just above the magazine, and spins away up and to the right, out the right-side port. Meantime, the hammer sear is cocked against the trigger sear once more, and the cycle is ready to be repeated by the simple expedient of a trigger pull.

Double-Action—In addition to the semi-auto cocking and firing cycle, the American Eagle .380 can be fired double-action. That is, with the safety on "Fire," but with the hammer down, a rearward squeeze of the trigger, through a connector bar, drives the hammer rearward, into the firing position. When the hammer is fully to the rear, the connector becomes the trigger bar, pulling the hammer sear off engagement with the trigger sear. From this point on, it's all semi-auto. Basically, there are two ways to cock the Eagle: (1) pull the slide to the rear, or (2) with a round up the spout, pull the trigger. Simple.

AMERICAN EAGLE .380: TECH SPECS

Caliber	.380 ACP (9mm Kurz, 9mm Corto)
Action	semi-automatic
Operation	straight blowback, no lockup
Magazine capacity, rounds	6
Lengths:	
Barrel, inches	2.50
Barrel/chamber, inches	3.25
Overall, inches	6.13
Height, overall, inches	4.44
Width, inches	0.88
Weights:	
Empty, pounds	1.28
Loaded (7 rounds), pounds	1.59
Trigger pull, pounds	4.5 +
Sights:	
Front	red dot on ramp
Rear	square notch, with white index
Sight radius, inches	4.28
Muzzle velocity, nominal, fps	955
Muzzle energy, nominal, ft-lb	190
Prices, suggested retail:	
SSR .380 (Neoprene Grips)	\$289
SSW .380 (Wooden Grips)	\$298
SOR .380 (Black Oxidized)	\$305
STR .380 (Teflon Coated)	\$335
Additional magazines, each	\$15
Manufacturer	American Arms P.O. Box 1055 Garden Grove, CA 92643
Distributor	Wilkerson Arms, Inc. 6531 Westminister Blvd. Westminister, CA 92683 Phone: (714) 891-1441



The Eagle .380s offered little felt recoil, but their slides tended to damage knuckles on large hands.



Like a Walther PPK, the trigger guard swings down to start disassembly.



The slide is drawn rearward, then up, and is then slid forward off the lower frame.



Here the pinned-in barrel and chamber are shown.



This top view shows magazine well and hammer areas.



Safety lever forward, the red dot indicates "Fire."



Each American Eagle .380 is delivered in a foam-padded plastic carrying case, along with one magazine and a colorful Second Amendment belt buckle.

American Considerations—In the case of the Eagles, there is much to be said for this brand of Made-In-U.S.A. products. As compared with some pistols made in Europe and in Latin America, the American Arms Eagles emerge the winner in terms of quality. European and Latin American weapons in the same price range with the Eagles often show dull tool marks, internal scratches, and generally poor

machining and parts mismatches.

The American Eagles show nothing other than clean investment castings, gouge-free internals, and quality finish for the price. This is a good reason to buy American.

Takedown—Taking down the Eagle for cleaning or maintenance is quite non-complex. First withdraw the magazine and

clear the action. The trigger guard is swung down, and held down, in order to keep the slide latch stud out of the way. The slide is drawn rearward until the upper slide rails can be disengaged from the lower frame channels, so that the slide may be lifted free of the lower frame. This is about all that's necessary for thorough cleaning.

(Continued on page 68)

It's Started:

WORLD WAR III

LEGEND: THE BATTLES OF WORLD WAR III

- From 1968 through 1983, terrorist incidents involved diplomats in 130 countries. Approximately 70 percent of the attacks occurred in 25 specific nations, as follows: U.S., 377; West Germany, 183; Lebanon, 182; France, 157; Turkey, 119; Greece, 110; Colombia, 108; Argentina, 105; Italy, 103; Netherlands, 99; Iran, 98; El Salvador, 89; Spain, 70; Brazil, 69; Guatemala, 69; United Kingdom, 69; Mexico, 60; Bolivia, 56; Peru, 52; and Switzerland, 52. (Sources: International Research Center on Terrorism, and the U.S. Department of State)
- 3,265 violent acts of terrorism occurred throughout the world between 1968 and 1983. Of these, 2,075 involved bombs. These devices included explosive charges, incendiary gadgets and letter bombs.
- Training camps for students in terrorism and terrorist tactics.



(Ryan Quade Emerson is president and executive director of the International Research Center On Terrorism, Hollywood, Florida. The Center publishes the Terrorist Intelligence Report, twice monthly. A non-profit organization, the Center is not affiliated with any political party, association or government agency. The Center reveals no information that would be prejudicial to the security of the United States of America. Part of this article is excerpted from Emerson's book, Who's Who In Terrorism 1984.)

THERE IS NO need to use nuclear weapons to gain our objectives. We can control any government through the skillful use of terrorism." So stated Yuri Andropov, late President of the Soviet Union, and formerly head of the Russian department of dirty tricks, murder and mayhem, known around the world as the KGB.

Before he died, Andropov proved his theory about using international terrorism to subvert and destabilize target countries

did work. It is now a classic KGB tactic.

A classic example of how terrorism can be used as a tool to achieve military and political domination is what happened in Rhodesia, New Zimbabwe.

The Soviet Union, in concert with its surrogate communist Cuba, trained, equipped and supervised the bloody terrorists of Robert Mugabe's and Joshua Nkomo's anti-government Patriotic Front.

The mutilation slaughter of innocent black and white civilians reached almost

Soviet surrogates train and equip terrorists to achieve political domination . . .

By Ryan Quade Emerson



20,000 in seven years of atrocities by Mugabe and Nkomo; but, the campaign finally succeeded, the terrorists took over the government, and Mugabe now heads that government.

To crush Nicaragua, Cuba secretly took anti-Somoza Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) volunteers and sent them to Havana for terrorist training. Castro then returned them to their own country to overthrow the government and install a communist military dictatorship run by the

Soviet Union and its several client states.

Licking his chops over the successful operation in Nicaragua, Andropov, using his new Central American base as a staging area, began a long-range campaign to subvert the entire Western Hemisphere. And, when the term "long range" is used in connection with Russian expansionism, it could be 5 to 25 years. The communists are never in a rush. They work on the philosophy that, in the end, they will get what they want—the entire world.

Shafik Handal, who is the official leader of the communist party in El Salvador, saw what was happening next door in Nicaragua and couldn't wait to get into action.

Insights—The following chronology, based on official intelligence files, gives a rare insight into just how the Soviet Union operates its international terrorist network:

On June 2, 1980, Handal meets in Moscow with Mikhail Kudachkin, Deputy Chief of the Latin American Section of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPSU Central Committee. *Kudachkin suggests that Handal travel to Vietnam to seek arms and offers to pay for Handal's trip.*

Continuing his travels between June 9 and 15, Handal visits Vietnam where he is received by Le Duan, Secretary General of the Vietnamese Communist Party; Xuan Thuy, member of the Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat; and Vice Minister of National Defense Tran Van Quang. The Vietnamese, as a "first contribution," agree to provide 60 tons of arms. Handal adds that "the comrade requested air transport from the USSR."

From June 19 to June 24, 1980, Handal visits the German Democratic Republic (GDR), where he is received by Hermann Axen, member of the GDR Politburo. Axen states that the GDR has already sent 1.9 tons of supplies to Managua. On July 21, GDR leader Honecker writes the GDR Embassy in Moscow that additional supplies will be sent, and that the German Democratic Republic will provide military training, particularly in clandestine operations. The GDR telegram adds that although Berlin possesses no Western-manufactured weapons—which the Salvadoran guerrillas are seeking—efforts will be undertaken to find a "solution to this problem." (Note: The emphasis on Western arms reflected the desire to maintain a plausible denial.)

From June 24 to 27, 1980, Handal visits Czechoslovakia, where he is received by Vasil Bilak, Second Secretary of the Czech Communist Party. Bilak says that some Czech arms circulating in the world market will be provided so that these arms will not be traced back to Czechoslovakia as the donor country. Transportation will be coordinated with the German Democratic Republic.

Bulgaria—Handal proceeds to Bulgaria from June 27 to June 30, 1980. He is received by Dimitir Stanichev, member of the Central Committee Secretariat. The Bulgarians agree to supply German-origin weapons and other supplies, again in an apparent effort to conceal their sources.

In Hungary, from June 30 to July 3, 1980, Handal is received by Communist Party General Secretary Janos Kadar and "Guesel" (probably Central Committee Secretary for Foreign Affairs Andras Gyenes). The latter offers radios and other

WORLD WAR III

supplies, and indicates Hungarian willingness to trade arms with Ethiopia or Angola in order to obtain Western-origin arms for the Salvadoran guerrillas. "Guesel" promises to resolve the trade with the Ethiopians and Angolans himself, "since we want to be a part of providing this aid." Additionally, Handal secures the promise of 10,000 uniforms to be made by the Hungarians, according to Handal's specifications.

Handal then travels to Ethiopia, July 3 to July 6. He meets Chairman Mengistu and receives "a warm reception." Mengistu offers "several thousand weapons," including: 150 Thompson submachine guns with 300 cartridge magazines, 1,500 M-1 rifles, 1,000 M-14 rifles, and ammunition for these weapons. In addition, the Ethiopians agree to supply all necessary spare parts for these arms.

Handal returns to Moscow on July 22, 1980, and is received again by Mikhail Kudachkin. The Soviet official asks if 30 Communist youth currently studying in the USSR could take part in the war in El Salvador. Before leaving Moscow, Handal receives assurances that the Soviets agree in principle to transport the Vietnamese arms.

On July 13, representatives of the DRU

arrive in Managua amidst preparations for the first anniversary celebration of Somoza's overthrow. The DRU leaders wait until July 23 to meet with "Comrade Bayardo" (presumably Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinista Directorate). They complain that the Sandinistas appear to be restricting their access to visiting world dignitaries, and demanding that all contacts be cleared through them. During the meeting, Arce promises ammunition to the guerrillas and arranges a meeting for them with the Sandinista "Military Commission." Arce indicates that, since the guerrillas will receive some arms manufactured by the Communist countries, the Sandinista Army (EPS) will consider absorbing some of these weapons, and providing to the Salvadorans Western-manufactured arms held by the EPS in exchange. (In January 1981, the Popular Sandinista Army, indeed, switched from using U.S.-made weapons to those of Soviet and East European origin.)

On July 27, the guerrilla General Staff delegation departs from Managua for Havana, where Cuban "specialists" add final touches to the military plans formulated during the May meetings in Havana.

In mid-August, 1980, Shafik Handal's arms-shopping expedition begins to bear

fruit. On August 15, 1980, Ethiopian arms depart for Cuba. Three weeks later the 60 tons of captured U.S. arms sent from Vietnam are scheduled to arrive in Cuba.

Iraq—As a result of a Salvadoran delegation's trip to Iraq earlier in the year, the guerrillas receive a \$500,000 logistics donation. The funds are distributed to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, and within El Salvador.

By mid-September, substantial quantities of the arms promised to Handal are well on the way to Cuba and Nicaragua. The guerrilla logistics coordinator in Nicaragua informs his Joint General Staff on September 26 that 130 tons of arms and other military material supplied by the Communist countries have arrived in Nicaragua for shipment to El Salvador. According to the captured documents, this represents one-sixth of the commitments to the guerrillas by the Communist countries. (Note: To get an idea of the magnitude of this commitment, the Vietnamese offer of only 60 tons included 2 million rifle and machine gun cartridges, 14,500 mortar shells, 1,620 rifles, 210 machine guns, 48 mortars, 12 rocket launchers, and 192 pistols.)

In September and October, the number

TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS: HOW THEY ATTACK

This lists the organizations responsible either by claim or attribution for explosive bombings, incendiary attacks, and letter bombs. Some bombings have taken place without the foreknowledge of leaders of the organizations. Some claims of responsibility are probably false. Some names may be fictional. Some group names listed may be different English versions of the same groups' names. In some cases, organizations have taken credit or claimed credit for actions they did not take.

	Explosives ●	Incendiary Devices ★	Letter Bombs ▲
Acilicler (Turkish)	●		
Action Directe (French)	●		
Action Group for Communism (Portuguese)	●		
Afghan Collective (Undetermined)	●		
African National Congress (South African)	●		
Ahwaz Liberation Front (Palestinian)	●		
Albanian National Democratic Organization (Albanian)	●	★	
Al Jihad al Islami (Islamic Holy War) (Lebanese)	●		
Al Sadr Brigade (Lebanese)	●	★	
Al Sa'iq (Palestinian)	●		
Ananda Marg (Indian)	●	★	
Andreas Baader Brigade of the German Liberation Popular Front (West German)	●		
Andreas Baader Command (French)	●	★	
Animal Rights Militia (British)	●		▲
Anti-Communist Latin American Army (Cuban)	●		
Anti-Fascist Movement (Undetermined)	●	★	
Anti-Imperialist Fighters for a Free Palestine (Palestinian)	●		
Anti-Imperialist Group (Italian)	●	★	
Anti-Imperialist Resistance Group of 4 May 1979 (West German)	●		★

April 2nd Movement (Argentine)	●		
April 6th Liberation Movement (Filipino)	●		
Arab People (Saudi Arabian)	●		
Arab Revolutionary Movement (Palestinian)	●		
Arab Socialist Unifilers—Effective National Cells—Fear (Undetermined)	●		
Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) (Puerto Rican)	●		★ ▲
Armed Proletarian Nuclei (Italian)	●		
Armed Proletarian Power (Italian)	●	★	
Armed Radical Groups for Communism (Italian)	●		
Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR) (Italian)	●		
Armed Struggle of the Communist Party (Peruvian)	●		★
Armenian Liberation Army (Armenian)	●		
Armenian Liberation Front (Armenian)	●		
Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (Armenian)	●	★	
Autonomous Anti-Capitalistic Commandos (Basque)	●		★
Autonomous Intervention Collective Against the Zionist Presence in France and the Israeli-Egyptian Peace (French)	●		
Autonomous Resistance (Greek)	●	★	
Autonomy Front (Dutch)	●		
Avengers of the Armenian Genocide (Armenian)	●		
Azad Hind Sena (Indian)	●		★
Baader-Meinhof Gang (West German)	●	★	
Bukunin-Gdansk-Paris-Guatemala-Salvador (Undetermined)	●		
Bande des Rats (Rat Pack) (Soviet)	●	★	
Basque Battalion (Basque)	●		
Basutoland Congress Party (Lesothian)	●		
Batallon Vasco Espanol (Spanish)	●		
Benchella Column (French)	●		
Black Block (West German)	●	★	
Black Brigade (Liberian)	●		★
Black June Organization (BJO) (Palestinian)	●		
Black March Organization (BMO) (Palestinian)	●		
Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (Undetermined)	●		★
Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command (Costa Rican)	●		
Central African Movement of National Liberation (MCLN) (Central African)	●		

of flights to Nicaragua from Cuba increased sharply. These flights had the capacity to transport several hundred tons of cargo.

At the end of September, despite appeals from the guerrillas, the Sandinistas suspend their weapons deliveries to El Salvador for 1 month, after the U.S. Government lodges a protest to Nicaragua on the arms trafficking.

Airlift—When the shipments resume in October, as much as 120 tons of weapons and material are still in Nicaragua and some 300-400 tons are in Cuba. Because of the difficulty of moving such large quantities overland, Nicaragua—with Cuban support—begins airlifting arms from Nicaragua into El Salvador. In November, about 2.5 tons of arms are delivered by air before accidents force a brief halt in the airlift.

In December, Salvadoran guerrillas, encouraged by Cuba, begin plans for a general offensive in early 1981. To provide the increased support necessary, the Sandinistas revive the airlift into El Salvador. Salvadoran insurgents protest that they cannot absorb the increased flow of arms, but guerrilla liaison members in Managua urge them to increase their efforts, as

several East European nations are providing unprecedented assistance.

The PLO—When the history of World War III is recorded, the chapters on the Middle East will be certain to stress the importance of the role of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLO).

The Soviet Union saw the potential of Yasser Arafat as the tough and ruthless leader of the PLO, and made the decision to give the man everything he needed to build the most massive terrorist network that the world has ever known in exchange for obedience to Moscow.

At the height of his power and influence, Arafat controlled almost all of Lebanon where the PLO maintained numerous large, well-staffed training camps that welcomed students in terrorism from every major country in the world, including the United States.

When the Israelis invaded Lebanon in 1982, they took into custody hundreds of international terrorists, and rounded up "mountains" of records concerning thousands more who had completed their training and had departed.

An agent of the Israeli Mossad (intelligence) stated that, at a major facility at Ein el-Hilweh near Sidon, members of

such infamous international terrorist organizations as the Irish Republican Army, Italian Red Brigades, Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang, Basque ETA separatists and communists from Argentina, along with confessed "students" from Niger, Mali, Sudan, Iran, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, South Yemen, Libya, Pakistan and Bangladesh, surrendered to Israeli commando units.

A search of underground storage rooms and tunnels in South Lebanon resulted in the discovery of enough Soviet-manufactured weapons and military equipment to outfit three entire army divisions in the field. All the war supplies had been shipped to the PLO from the Soviet Union through Libya and Syria.

While Arafat's initial basic assignments were to train international terrorists and attack Israel, the KGB extended his operations as World War III grew in intensity.

In July, 1979, a PLO-chartered aircraft ostensibly carrying relief and medical supplies between Beirut and Costa Rica for Nicaraguan war refugees was found, during a stopover in Tunis, to have 50 tons of arms on board, including an anti-aircraft gun. The Tunisian government did not allow that particular shipment to go through, and ordered the plane unloaded. ►

Combatants for Communism (Italian) ●
 Commando Benno Ohnesborg (West Germany) ●
 Commandos for Revolutionary Solidarity (Costa Rican) ●
 Communist Fighting Nuclei (Italian) ● ★
 Communist Patrols for Territorial Counterpower (Italian) ●
 Confederation of Iranian Students—National Union (CISNU) (Iranian) ●
 Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) (Cuban) ●
 Croatian Freedom Fighters (Croat) ●
 Croatian National Liberation Front (Croat) ●
 Croatian Revolutionary Army in Germany (Croat) ●
 Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) (Turkish) ● ★
 Direct Action Group, Section Belgium (Belgian) ●
 Eagles of the Palestine Revolution (Palestinian) ● ▲
 EGP (Guerrilla Army of the Poor) (Guatemalan) ● ★
 ELA (People's Revolutionary Struggle) (Greek) ● ★
 El Condor (Cuban) ●
 ELN (Army of National Liberation) (Colombian) ●
 EOKA-B (National Organization of Cypriot Fighters) (Cypriot) ●
 EPL (People's Liberation Army) (Colombian) ●
 ERP (People's Revolutionary Army) (Argentine) ● ★
 ETA (Fatherland and Liberty) (Basque) ●
 Ethiopian Socialist Movement (Ethiopian) ●
 Extraparlimentary Group for Communism (Italian) ★
 Eylem Birliği (United for Action) Faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front (TPLP/F) (Turkish) ●
 Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (Salvadoran) ★
 Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Front (Salvadoran) ●
 Fatah (Palestinian) ● ▲
 Fatah Revolutionary Front (Palestinian) ●
 Fedayeen of the Iraqi People (Iraqi) ●
 Fidas Besa Bes (Albanian) ★
 Fighting Unit for Communism (Italian) ●
 First of August Group (West German) ★
 Forças Populares de April 25 (FP-25) (Portuguese) ●
 Free Arabia (Undetermined) ●
 Free Nasserite Revolutionaries (Lebanese/Palestinian) ●

FRAP (Frente Revolucionaria Anti-Fascista y Patriótica) (Spanish) ★
 Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners (Lebanese) ●
 Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) (Cabindan) ●
 Front Line (Prima Linea) (Italian) ● ★
 GRAPO (Grupo Revolucionario Anti-Fascista Primero de Octubre) (Spanish) ●
 Group 15 (Armenian) ●
 Group of Martyrs of Issam Sartawi (Palestinian) ●
 Grupo Arabe Palestino (Bolivian) ●
 Gruppo Internazionalista (Italian) ★
 Guadeloupe Liberation Army (Guadeloupen) ●
 Guerrilla Army of the Poor (see EGP) ● ★
 Guerrillas of Christ the King (Spanish) ●
 Gush Emunim (Israeli) ●
 Hector Riobe Brigade (Haitian) ● ▲
 Halkin Kurtulusu (People's Liberation) (Turkish) ●
 Holy War (Islamic Jihad) (see Al Jihad al Islami) ●
 Imam Musa Sadr Command of the Black Brigades (Lebanese) ●
 Independent Revolutionary Armed Command (Puerto Rican) ▲
 International Brigade Against Repression in Europe (Italian) ●
 International Communist Brigade Command Che Guevara (Undetermined) ★
 Iraqi Democratic Front (Iraqi) ●
 Iraqi Islamic Action Organization (Iraqi) ●
 Iraqi Liberation Army Command (Iraqi) ●
 Iraqi Liberation Army-General Command (Iraqi) ●
 Iraultza (Basque) ●
 Irish National Liberation Army (Northern Irish) ●
 Irish Republican Army (IRA) (Irish) ● ★ ▲
 Islamic Dawa Party (Iraqi) ●
 Islamic Revolutionary Guard (Undetermined) ●
 Islamic Struggle Organization (Lebanese) ●
 January 31 Popular Front (FP31) (Guatemalan) ● ★
 Jewish Armed Resistance (Jewish) ● ★
 Jewish Brigades (Jewish) ● ►

WORLD WAR III

Thanks—The heartfelt thanks of the Sandinistas to the PLO suggests that other aid did manage to get to Nicaragua.

"We say to our brother Arafat," said Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge on the First Anniversary ceremony after the Sandinista takeover, "that Nicaragua is his land and that the PLO cause is the cause of the Sandinistas." Tel Aviv is consistently listed after Washington in condemnations issued by Central American revolutionary groups.

Arafat attended ceremonies in Managua, as did Fidel Castro and members of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Salvadoran guerrillas. It was subsequently reported in *The Washington Post* that they were planning major arms shipments to El Salvador.

In response to Borge's statement, Arafat replied, "The links between us are not new. Your comrades did not come to our country just to train, but also to fight. Your enemies are our enemies."

Arafat boasted to the Palestine National Council in April, 1981, of his international "connections" with all revolutionary movements around the world, including El Salvador and Nicaragua. To western newsmen he said, "we have connections with all revolutionary movements throughout the

world, in El Salvador, in Nicaragua—and I reiterate El Salvador . . ."

Kadafi—When Arafat was thrown out of Lebanon, Col. Moammar Kadafi was able to fill the terrorist training void left vacant by the PLO. Kadafi operates 25 schools of violence in his oil rich country, and is advised by the Soviet-controlled East German security service (STASI) in the form of Khalifa al Hanesh. Al Hanesh is an East German who converted to Islam and changed his name. He rarely leaves Kadafi's side.

If oil is Libya's No. 1 business, says United States' Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey, then "training terrorists is the second largest industry there."

Kadafi's private terrorist network operates throughout the world. His "hit teams" have terminated those who oppose him and anybody who gets in the way.

Experts consider Kadafi's hired gunmen especially dangerous because they are professionals and are paid "top dollar." They have included, among others, the infamous Latin American terrorist known as Carlos—although one intelligence report says that the last time he was seen, in Tripoli, Libya, Carlos was drinking heavily and

looking rather down-and-out and seedy.

Western authorities fear Kadafi may even be able to draw on the assassin's expertise well beyond his own borders, if necessary, by virtue of the millions of petrodollars he has poured into so-called "national liberation" groups around the world, including the IRA in Northern Ireland, Palestinians in Lebanon and Jordan, and the Polisario Front in Morocco. Each is capable of its own brand of mayhem.

Speaking on Libyan state radio at ceremonies on June 12, 1984, to mark the 14th anniversary of the closing of U.S. bases in Libya, Kadafi stated that he had given Arab nations hostile to Libya until September 1, 1984, to change—or "revolution" will begin.

"We can assassinate and set fires inside the territory of the United States, as it did to all of us," the radio quoted Kadafi as saying. "We will deal with America, which exported terrorism to us, in front of the world," Kadafi also said as he raved on.

Messiah—Col. Kadafi is emotionally unstable and that is what makes the Libyan leader so dangerous. His CIA profile describes him as a "messianic paranoid who will never back down in a public confrontation, which means that the Colonel

	Explosives ● ★ ▲	Incendiary Devices ● ★ ▲	Letter Bombs ● ★ ▲
Jewish Committee of Concern (Jewish)	●	★	
Jewish Defense League (Jewish)	●	★	▲
Juan Rayo Guerrillas (Honduran)	●		
July 14th Movement (Iraqi)	●		
Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide (Armenian)	●		
Justice for Palestine Organization (Undetermined)	●		
Kakurokyo (Revolutionary Workers Association) (Japanese)	●	★	
Kurdish Liberation Army (Kurdish)	●		
Kurdish Workers Party (Kurdish)	●		
Latin American Anti-Communist Army (Cuban)	●		
Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) (Undetermined)	●		
Lebanese Cedar Force to Free Lebanon from Lebanese Terrorists (Lebanese)	●		
Lebanese Liberation (Lebanese)	●		
Liberal Nasserite Organization (Lebanese)	●		
Liberation Army of Kurdistan (Kurdish)	●		
Liberation Movement of the Central African People (MLPC) (Central African)	●		
Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Command (Honduran)	●		▲
Luis Boitel Commandos (Cuban)	●		
Makhons Anarchist Army (Undetermined)	●		▲
Martyr Arif Basari Command (Iraqi)	●		
Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit (MLAPU) (Turkish)	●		
Mavi Front for the Liberation of Northern Ipiros (Greek)	●		
May 15 Organization (Palestinian)	●		
May 1 Sandigan of the April 6th Liberation Movement (Filipino)	●		
Militant Autonomy Front (Dutch)	●		
Montoneros (Peronist Motonero Movement—MPM) (Argentine)	●		
Moroccan Patriotic Front (Moroccan)	●		
Movement for the Autonomy and Independence of the Canary			
Archipelago (MPAIAC) (Canary Islander)			●
Movement of 18 October (Dutch)			★
Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) (Chilean)			● ★
Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) (Peruvian)			●
Marabitun Movement (Palestinian)			●
Muslim Brotherhood (Syrian)			●
Muslim Brotherhood (Undetermined)			★
Muslim Holy Warriors (Lebanese/Palestinian)			●
National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (Corsican)			●
National Liberation Army (see ELN)			●
National Organization of Cypriot Fighters (EOKA-B) (Cypriot)			★
National Socialist Organization of the Panhellenes (ESOP) (Greek)			▲
National Union of the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) (Angolan)			★
Neo-Nazi Groups (West German)			●
New Armenian Resistance (Armenian)			●
New International Brigade (Irish)			●
New Jewish Defense League (Jewish)			● ★
Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) (Colombian)			● ★ ▲
Nuclei di Avanguardia Comunista (Italian)			●
Nucleus Faction (Chukaku-ha) (Japanese)			★
Omega 7 (Cuban)			● ★
Organization for the Vengeance of the Martyrs of Sabra and Shatila (Palestinian)			●
Organization of Avengers of Palestinian Youth (Palestinian)			●
Organization of National Restoration (Greek)			●
Organization of the Sons of Southern Lebanon (Lebanese)			●
Orly Group (Armenian)			●
Oulen 44 (Greek)			●
Pakistan Liberation Army (Pakistani)			●
Palestine Front Against Qatar (Undetermined)			●
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) (Palestinian)			●
Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces (Palestinian)			●
Pedro Luis Botero Commando Group (Cuban)			●
People's Army of the Oppressed in Zaire (APOZA) (Zairian)			● ★
People's League of Free Palestine (Palestinian)			●
People's Liberation Army (see EPL)			●

truly believes he is the Messiah, and he is tough."

There is another side to Libya's role in the Third World War that the American news media have never reported on that makes many presidents and generals very nervous. Following Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin's visit to Libya May 12-15, Libya procured 6 MIG-23U (Flogger C) and 24 MIG-23 (Flogger E) aircraft for two fighter-attack squadrons, as well as 12 MI-8 (HIP) helicopters, and large quantities of other equipment. In addition, Soviet advisors began to appear in Libyan army units at most levels. At the military parade in Tripoli on September 1, 1975, Soviet T-62 tanks appeared for the first time, and a year later on September 1, 1976, Soviet SCUD missiles were a new and prominent feature of the Libyan arsenal.

Libyan-Soviet relations reached a new level with the visit of Kadafi to Moscow in early December 1976, where he was accorded a regal reception and concluded further bilateral agreements. "Since 1976," according to Y. Bodansky, "the Soviet Union has been constructing a huge military infrastructure in Libya, intended first and foremost for Soviet use. Air bases were refurbished, and construction was

started on a new base—Banbah—which entered operational use at the end of 1979. Military docking facilities capable of servicing Soviet equipment were installed in most Libyan ports. The large dockyards and Soviet bases are in Benghazi and in Tripoli. Soviet presence can be detected in most of the Libyan shore installations, starting with Bardia, located some 12 miles from the Egyptian border."

Weaponry—Subsequent agreements with Moscow in 1977 and 1978 brought delivery in the summer of 1978 of the first MIG-25 (Foxbat) supersonic fighters, making Libya the first country outside the USSR to receive such advanced equipment. Although some of these aircraft were displayed in Tripoli in September, 1978, bearing Libyan markings, a Soviet MIG-25 reconnaissance squadron soon began operating from the Okfa-Ben-Na'afi Air Base. April, 1979, brought the news that North Korean pilots and ground crews were stationed in Libya. That same month, Libya received 12 Tu-22 (Blinder D) reconnaissance-bombers, and an additional dozen in June, along with 12 Mi-24 (Hind) attack helicopters and 25 SCUD B missiles. The addition of SCUD B missiles and Tu-22s to Kadafi's arsenal is viewed by

defense specialists as particularly ominous, given Kadafi's determination to support the development of an Islamic nuclear bomb in Pakistan. These vehicles are considered ideal carriers for nuclear warheads and bombs.

New Missiles—In September, 1980, as a result of a new arms agreement estimated at about \$8 billion, Libya received several dozen SS-22 missiles, the latest in the Soviet armory. This missile, which at the time of deployment in Libya had not yet been fully deployed within the USSR, has a range of over 650 miles and is capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear warheads. Since these missiles are under the operational control of Soviet technicians and advisors, they are considered by some analysts to be a forward deployment of Soviet missile forces poised at the soft underbelly of NATO across the Mediterranean.

Since Kadafi's second visit to Moscow in April, 1981, the Libyan-Soviet relationship has been blossoming at an accelerated pace. On July 25, 1981, a Soviet naval task group visited Tripoli, along with two IL-38 reconnaissance aircraft. This was the first "formal" Soviet naval or air visit to Libya since the Kadafi ►

People's Progressive Party (Guyanese) ●
 People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (Mexican) ●
 People's Revolutionary Army (see ERP) ● ★
 People's Revolutionary Army in Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican) ●
 People's Revolutionary Solidarity Organization (Undetermined) ●
 People's Revolutionary Struggle (see ELA) ● ★
 People's Sacrifice Guerrillas (Iranian) ●
 Poor People's Army (Mexican) ●
 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) (Palestinian) ●
 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC) (Palestinian) ●
 Popular League—28 February (LP-28) (Salvadoran) ★
 Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) (Salvadoran) ●
 Popular Liberation Front (Lebanese) ● ▲
 Popular Liberation Movement (Djiboutian) ●
 Popular Resistance (Chilean) ●
 Popular Revolutionary Bloc (Salvadoran) ● ★
 Popular Revolutionary Resistance (Greek) ★
 Proletarian Squad (Italian) ●
 Provisional Irish Republican Army (Irish) ● ★ ▲
 Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (Puerto Rican) ● ▲
 Red Army Faction (RAF) (West German) ● ★
 Revolutionary Action (Greek) ★
 Revolutionary Armed Squads (SAR) (Italian) ●
 Revolutionary Cells (West German) ● ★
 Revolutionary Cells for a Free Palestine (Undetermined) ★
 Revolutionary Commandos of Solidarity (Costa Rican) ●
 Revolutionary Commandos of the People (Puerto Rican) ●
 Revolutionary Core—International Group (Dutch) ★
 Revolutionary Left (Greek) ★
 Revolutionary Marxist League (West German) ●
 Revolutionary Organization for the Liquidation of Agents and Reactionaries (Lebanese) ●
 Revolutionary People's Army (Greek) ●
 Robert E.D. Straker Commando of the Territorial Resistance Army (West German) ★
 Sabi Lillah (Thai) ●

Sa'iqa (see Al Sa'iqa) ●
 Sandinist Front of National Liberation ●
 Secret Armenian Army (Armenian) ●
 Secret Armenian Liberation Army (Armenian) ●
 Self-Defense Against All Authority (French) ●
 Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) (Peruvian) ● ★
 Sixth Armenian Liberation Army (Armenian) ●
 Solidarist Resistance Movement (French) ●
 Somali Salvation Front (SSF) (Somali) ●
 Sons of Occupied Land Organization (SOLO) (Bahraini) ●
 Sons of the South (Lebanese) ●
 Towhid (Iranian) ● ★
 Tunisian Revolutionary National Organization (Tunisian) ●
 Turkish Islamic Revolutionary Army (Turkish) ●
 Turkish People's Liberation Army (Turkish) ● ★
 Turkish Revolutionaries (Turkish) ●
 Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation (Turkish) ●
 Uganda Freedom Movement (Ugandan) ●
 Ulster Defense Association (Northern Irish) ★
 United Freedom Front (Undetermined) ●
 United Jewish Underground (Jewish) ●
 Vanguardia Falangista (Spanish) ● ★
 Warriors of Christ the King (see Guerrillas of Christ the King) ●
 Western Somali Liberation Front (Ethiopian) ●
 Workers Self-Defense Movement (Colombian) ●
 Young Armenians in the U.S. (Armenian) ★
 Young Militants (Irish) ●
 Youth Action Group (Armenian) ● ★
 Zionist Resistance Fighters (French) ●
 2 June Movement (West German) ★
 3 July Revolution Force (Iraqi) ●
 3 October Group (Armenian) ●
 9 June Group (Armenian) ●
 14 September Workers Self-Defense Command (Colombian) ●
 20 October Movement (Greek) ★
 20 December Movement (West German) ●
 24 September Group (Armenian) ●
 28 May Organization (Armenian) ●

WORLD WAR III

takeover in 1969. The Lebanese *al-Hawadeth* reported on February 19, 1982, that more than 15,000 Soviets, Cubans and East Germans, including pilots and complete tank crews were on station in Libya, and that the Soviets were constructing 8 large air bases. In November, 1982, Libya and the USSR conducted a joint naval exercise, and in January, 1983, a Soviet submarine paid a month-long call at Tobruk. On January 15, 1983, the Libyan *al-Muntijun* reported that Soviet bloc personnel in Libya included: 18,859 Romanians; 18,259 North Koreans; 10,592 Poles; 9,003 Bulgarians; 6,526 Soviets; 5,652 East Germans; 5,407 Czechs; and 1,692 Hungarians. On February 4, the Lebanese *al-Wattan al-Arabi* revealed that a secret agreement between Libya and Romania provided for 300 Libyan officers to be trained in Romania, and 8,000 Romanian military instructors and technicians to serve in Libya. On February 25, the *Guardian* reported Soviet completion of a new 14,000-foot runway air base at al-Jufra, 200 miles southwest of the Gulf of Sirte, designed to accommodate the Soviet Backfire-B bomber and the monitoring of NATO installations in Sicily, Greece and Turkey. *Pravda* reported on March 18 the agreement of the Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov and Libyan Prime Minister Jalloud "to coordinate their efforts in the international arena, in the cause of repelling imperialist aggression." Two days later, in a complete reversal of the position taken by Kadafi with regard to Soviet support of India against Muslim Pakistan in 1972, Abdel Salem Jalloud proclaimed in Moscow Libya's support of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Finally, on April 21, 1983, the Saudi *al-Majallah* reported that Moscow and Tripoli were heading toward a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty which would culminate in the deployment of SAM-5 missiles in Libya. Since then, the pace of negotiations and agreements between Soviet bloc members and Libya has continued unabated with a military cooperation agreement between Libya and Romania concluded and signed in November 1983.

Irreversible—Given the depth and extent of the Libyan-Soviet tie, it is disingenuous to suggest that since there is no formal treaty of alliance between the two states, a "de facto" alliance does not exist. The mutuality of strategic interests has created a special relationship between the two unlikely partners that is deepening over time, and may prove irreversible in the long run unless means are found to contain or dissolve it in the near future.

Libya, following the course set for it by Kadafi, requires the backing of a superpower to provide it with the capability to project power in Africa and the Middle East, while guaranteeing its immunity from assault by its neighbors. The Soviet

TERRORIST SCHOOLS: SPONSORING NATIONS	
Bulgaria	Nicaragua
Cuba	North Korea
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Germany (Communist East)	Philippines
Iran	South Yemen (PDRY)
Iraq	Soviet Union
Lebanon	Syria
Libya	Zambia

Union thus serves as Libya's armorer, sponsor and protector. From the Soviet perspective, despite the discomfit with Kadafi's "communist-Islamic" pronouncements and his general volatility, Libya serves Soviet strategic purposes far better without a formal tie than Egypt did with one.

The military and naval bases available in Libya for Soviet use provide the Soviets with a significant capability to project power against NATO's southern flank as well as in support of Soviet ambitions in Africa. Libyan bases have provided essential refueling facilities for the airlift of Soviet supplies and equipment to Angola and Mozambique, and are available to support other Soviet initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa. Libyan bases are key to current Soviet deployment in the Mediter-

'Training terrorists is Libya's second largest industry.'

anean basin and surveillance of NATO activity in the region. Furthermore, the sheer quantity of Soviet arms now available in Libya far exceeds the possible needs of the Libyan army or its capacity to absorb such advanced weaponry. This fact strongly suggests that Libya is fast becoming a vast storage depot of pre-positioned Soviet arms destined for Soviet use against NATO, or for new proxy wars in Africa.

The IRA—On Friday, October 12, 1984, the Irish Republic Army (IRA) detonated a bomb that came within minutes of assassinating British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, but did kill four persons and wounded 32 others. The fact that the IRA took such an action did not come as a surprise to anyone in Great Britain, as terrorist violence is an almost everyday occurrence in Northern Ireland. In the past 15 years, the IRA has been responsible for the deaths of 2,400 people.

There are certain facts about the Irish terrorists that, once again, have been concealed from the American public by the television networks and the big daily newspapers.

In 1981, the Canadian Broadcasting Company presented a film documentary titled "The KGB Connections." Interviewed for the production (which was never shown in the United States) was a former Soviet journalist named Boris Shtern. Shtern told millions of viewers how, while he was assigned to the Russian fishing fleet, the trawler he was on made a stop off the Irish coast in 1971. Shtern watched while a KGB agent off-loaded a large crate to waiting members of the IRA. Shtern told how he and the crew suspected the containers held machine guns, but they never got to look inside.

On September 9, 1984, there was no doubt about the Soviet involvement with the IRA and the government of the Irish Republic took swift action. A lengthy photographic and moving surveillance of Russian "diplomats" (a normal cover for KGB agents stationed at Soviet embassies) by Irish intelligence agents became very successful when three of the Soviets left their embassy in the Republic's capital city of Dublin and crossed the border into Northern Ireland. The camera lens caught the details of a meeting between leaders of the IRA and the Russians. The diplomats were subsequently expelled from the country.

Analysis—Intelligence analysts have prepared a number of official reports based on interviews with former IRA members and undercover agents who have been inserted into the terrorist group. A review of the government's documents reveals the following:

The terrorist policy is clear: first, the expulsion of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom; second, exploitation of the consequent unrest and economic chaos to destabilize Ireland and destroy the present system of government there; and third, the imposition of a centralized single-party dictatorship, rather like that which exists today in Nicaragua. This is to be achieved by the traditional techniques of assassination, random bombing and the torture and mutilation of dissenters in the nationalist community.

Some think Ireland's Catholicism would make this impossible; but the record of the Church in preventing such coups is nil. In Nicaragua, the Catholic clergy actually take part in the government, and important figures in the Irish hierarchy have

openly expressed sympathy for the aims of the terrorists.

Neither the British nor the Americans take terrorist policy seriously, but for different reasons. The left-wing nature of the IRA is carefully screened from the mass of its American supporters, who are among the most virulently anti-Communist elements in the U.S.

The image which courts their assistance is that of the simple freedom-fighter waging an 800-year-old "war of liberation" to unite Ireland. Strong emotional commitment to this goal blocks out information on the ideology and further plans of the "liberators." When offered, the facts are dismissed as British propaganda. Now and then an atrocity such as the murder of Earl Mountbatten or the Harrods (a large London department store) bombing cracks the facade, but NORAID and its cognates have had fair success in papering over these cracks.

U.S. Aid—NORAID, what or who is NORAID? NORAID stands for the Northern Ireland Air Committee, and it is based in the U.S. In a truly incredible triangle, millions of dollars a year and military equipment are sent to the IRA from America through NORAID, while the Soviet Union and its puppet Libya are giving their support to the terrorists.

Donald McGorty, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's international terrorism squad in New York City has said, "American supporters of the IRA don't understand these people are Marxists (Soviet communists), they are killers, they are criminals."

Joseph Valliquette, a spokesman for the FBI, stated, "The NORAID view that their money doesn't buy arms is laughable. They might not ship arms directly to Ireland, but the arms get there via some other route."

The Northern Ireland Aid Committee (NORAID) came to Belfast in early August 1984—130 Americans were determined to show their support for the terrorist Irish Republican Army.

Prior to their arrival, terrorism in Northern Ireland had never been worse. Civilian men, women and children, along with police and military personnel, were being shot to death or blown up by the IRA every day.

Richard Lawlor, a NORAID spokesman, told a news conference it was "a moral duty of every average American to ensure that the IRA gets American guns to ensure democracy." When the Irish police tried to arrest NORAID leader Martin Galvin, a riot started which resulted in the death of an Irish civilian. Galvin went into hiding during the riot. Brendan Dermot Judge, 22, identified as a student from Gary, Indiana, and a member of NORAID, was arrested for possession of a Molotov cocktail. When two armed and

masked members of the IRA boarded the three buses carrying the NORAID group, the Americans cheered the terrorists.

While NORAID was doing its best to create general violence, two Ulster policemen were blown up by a land mine, another officer who came to their assistance was injured by another mine, and a 19-year-old rookie policeman was wounded by a hand grenade.

Attack—On September 23, 1984, the Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry launched a hard-hitting attack on the IRA and its fundraisers when he addressed leaders of New York's Irish-American community. He described the terrorists as a common enemy on both sides of the border in Ireland, and criticized the recent visit to Ireland by the American IRA supporter Martin Galvin. On September 29, 1984, only six days after Barry's speech, an Irish trawler was taken into custody off the coast of Ireland with seven tons of pistols, rifles, submachine guns, ammunition and radio equipment. The weapons of war arrived just outside of Irish waters on a Canadian-registered ship from the United States, and were then transferred to the impounded MV Marita Anne.

A partial list of the equipment included a "0.5-inch caliber machine gun capable of

'Women and children are being shot to death by the IRA.'

firing armour-piercing bullets up to one mile, inertia-type rockets, Korean made hand grenades, 200 rifles, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition."

An IRA spokesperson stated that the loss "would hardly dent the ability of the IRA to continue," and proved his point a short time later.

Africa—In Africa, terrorism continues to be used openly for political advantage.

After the African National Congress (ANC) took credit for a bomb explosion in Pretoria, South Africa, on May 20, 1983, which killed 16 people and wounded 197, ANC President Oliver Tambo made no secret of the fact that his organization was supported, financially and militarily, by the Soviet Union.

The International Research Center on Terrorism, through its own worldwide intelligence network, determined that six days prior to the Pretoria bombing, Tambo had been in Havana, Cuba, visiting with Fidel Castro, and then had flown to North Korea on May 22, 1983, for a conference with that country's leader, Kim il-Song.

Tambo, who also claims heavy assistance from the British Labor Party and the World Council of Churches, admitted to investigators from the Rockefeller Foundation that he was sending hundreds of members of his organization to Cuba for "educational training." The ANC maintains offices in Zambia, London, New York, Angola, Mozambique and Egypt.

President Tambo's stated goal is to "liberate" South Africa.

Korean Connection—Closer to home, Mexican and American intelligence communities are aware that North Korean "spy" ships have been commonplace on both coasts of Mexico for the purposes of electronic surveillance of American military flights out of the Western U.S., particularly from Arizona and Southern California.

The small, freighter-sized vessels also have been serving as supply bases for secret terrorist training camps set up in Northern Baja California, and in the mountains north and east of Culiacan, Sinaloa, in Central Mexico. North Korean instructors from the ships have been teaching at the clandestine locations.

Peru has become the scene of a daily terrorist slaughter that has driven the country into a state of anarchy.

The Shining Path terrorist organization, which identifies itself with a "Maoist" (Chinese communist) philosophy, is murdering civilians by the hundreds, and blowing up banks, police stations, quarries, mines and assorted private businesses.

Coincidentally, with the Shining Path's successful efforts to create a national atmosphere of total fear, the mayor of the capital city of Lima is preparing to run for president on a communist platform.

Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Lingan has told the press of his plans to become the first democratically elected Marxist President since the late Salvador Allende won a victory in Chile in 1970.

Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Perovich has stated that the Shining Path operations have been directed at destabilizing the country's economy, and pointed to an 80 percent drop in tourism. Perovich also said that the 4,000 attacks by the terrorists in 1983 slowed business and industry in Peru to almost a complete halt.

Peru's intelligence service has obtained documents that prove, beyond any doubt, that the Shining Path is receiving support from Cuba, East Germany and the Basque terrorist organization in Spain.

In order to report thoroughly on every aspect of World War III would require the entire contents of this issue of *American Survival Guide*. The glaring fact is that this worldwide state of hostilities is no secret! All the players in the game are out in the open and apparently don't care who knows it! But why should they? The

(Continued on next page)

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WORLD WAR III

United States, England, France and West Germany, who are the primary victims of the international terrorist network, refuse to act either independently or jointly to combat it.

All of the major democratic countries of the world have both the technical know-how and the specially-trained units to crush the terrorist. But, because of politics and large multi-national corporate interests, the superpowers usually won't take the chance of offending a particular nation by striking at a terrorist organization that has heavy connections in the right places.

The Joker—The real joker in the deck is that most Americans still think that enemies of the United States can be dealt with by confronting them at a given location by a military division, battleship or by dropping a single bomb.

As the famous literary lines goes, "What fools ye mortals be." America and the rest of the free world are no longer defending themselves on an island like Iwo Jima or at the Berlin Wall.

World War III is like the mystic serpent with a hundred heads. Cut off one or five and you have accomplished nothing. The free world, at this time, is not capable of defending itself because there is no nation, including the United States, that has the money or manpower to fight against international terrorist subversion and still be able to protect itself at home.

Just think of it! From 1968 through 1983, 188 different groups conducted hostage seizures involving 3,000 individuals. During the same time period, there were 3,265 terrorist bombings in 96 different countries.

Since 1968, diplomats from 113 different nations have been the victims of terrorist attacks. As one veteran State Department official said, "It's like eating lunch on an anthill. You don't have a chance to shield yourself."

There is every indication that concerned and knowledgeable Americans must start preparing to defend their families without relying on government's help.

The borders of the United States are open to anyone who wishes to enter. In time of crisis, it would take every foot trooper stationed in America to just guard the Rio Grande and the endless forests between Canada and the United States.

America's understaffed, ill-equipped law enforcement agencies can't even handle general crime problems, organized criminal elements, serial killers and child molesters, let alone contain roving bands of terrorists. They are not trained for it and, in many instances, prohibited from even maintaining intelligence files on the activities of Soviet and Cuban agents in their communities.

Prepare for the worst. Now! The ring grows tighter every day. World War III has started. ●



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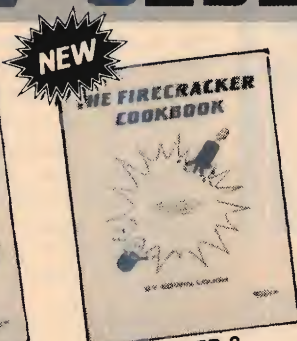
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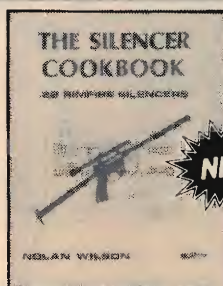
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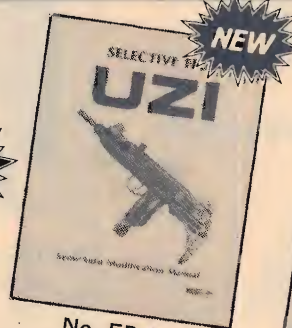
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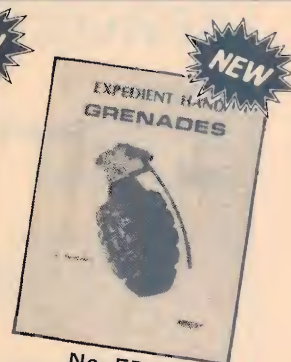
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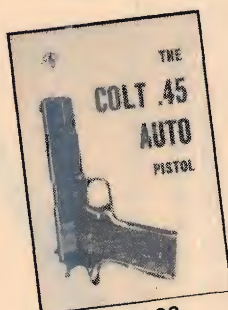
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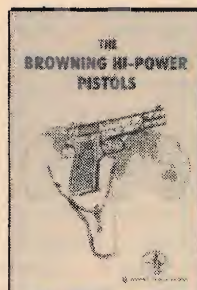
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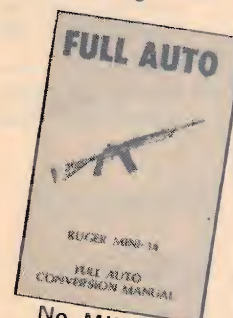
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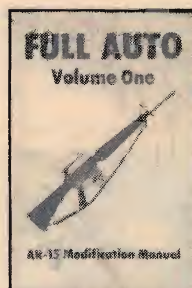
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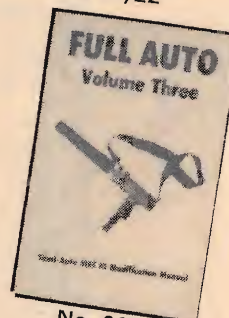
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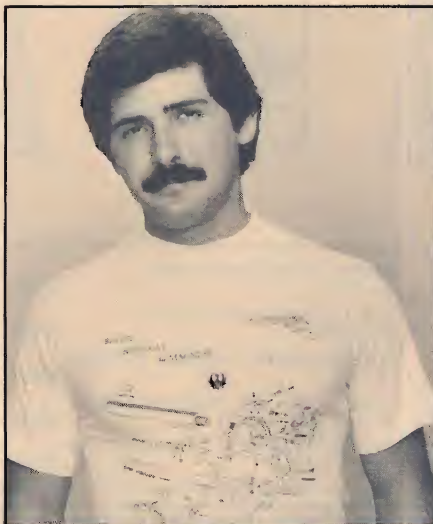
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Microcop

International Electronic Technology Corp., 1931 Mott Ave., Dept. ASG, Far Rockaway, NY 11691, phone (718) 327-1119, has patented a chip circuit that renders microprocessor-controlled electronic equipment inoperative after it has been stolen. The new anti-theft device can be used with car radios, TV receivers, telephones, office equipment and all other microprocessor-controlled devices, adding less than 1 percent to the manufacturing cost of the product. Called the Kaish Circuit Lockout System, International Electronic Technology will license the system to manufacturers. Norman Kaish said he expects his system will reduce theft of stolen products by making them unsaleable to "fences." Additional information on the device is available from IET.



T-Shots

Firearms' inner workings are now depicted on T-shirts produced by Topo Graphics, 440 Potrero, Suite 100B, Dept. ASG, San Francisco, CA 94110. Firearm working drawings, in short- or long-sleeved T-shirt sizes S, M, L and XL, include the Ruger Redhawk .44 Magnum, shown here, along with the .30 Carbine M1, Mini-14, Model 1911A1 .45, Ruger Standard Mk. II,

Broomhandle Mauser, Ruger New Model Blackhawk, Thompson/Center Contender, Ruger 10/22, UZI carbine, Browning 9mm, Colt Single-Action Army, Ruger No. 1, Ruger Security Six, Luger P-08, M16, and Springfield 1903. Topo Graphics also manufactures T-shirts with topo maps on the chest for various locations in national parks, and with charts of sailing locations. Prices are \$9.95, suggested retail, for short sleeves, and \$12.95, suggested retail, for the long-sleeved variety. Write to Topo Graphics for information and a list of dealers.



Better Barrels

Ordnance Improvement, P.O. Box 3356, Dept. ASG, Northridge, CA 91323, is producing replacement barrels for .45 Colts and 9mm Radoms, and will offer match grade barrels for the P.38, Smith & Wesson Models 39 and 59, Beretta and Browning Hi-Power. The barrels are machined from stainless steel. In addition, Ordnance Improvement supplies adjustable sight combinations, and parts and assemblies for improvement of weapons accuracy, particularly for firearms for which there is no aftermarket parts supply. Products now available include 5-, 6- and 7-inch match grade barrels for the Model 1911 Colt and similar pistols, service grade barrels for the M1911, and service grade barrels for Colt Commanders and the Polish Radom. Ordnance Improvement barrels have 1 turn in 16 inches twist, right-hand, with 5-groove rifling for modern ammunition. Stainless steel used is 4-16, heat-treated to a hardness of 35 on the Rockwell C Scale. Tolerances are held to 0.001 inch to 0.002 inch in linear dimensions. All the barrels are drop-in units. The price per barrel is \$82.50, plus \$3 for shipping and handling. Ordnance Improvements will supply details. ●

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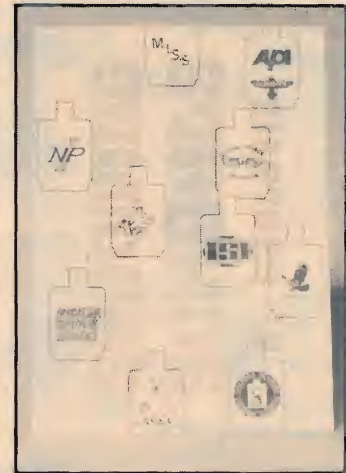
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BOOK REVIEWS



Shooting Schools: An Analysis, by James L. Winter; Personal Defense Foundation, One Commerce Plaza, Albany, NY 12260; plastic ring bound: 160 pages; \$7.95, plus \$2 for postage and handling; update service, 1 year \$3.50; 3 years \$8.50; 5 years \$12.

This book, to *ASG* reviewers' way of thinking, fails to provide the information as purported in the title. The author(s) hides behind a *nom de plume*, thus removing the credibility of his (their) collective review. The book's discussion of firearms displays individual bias, rather than technical analysis, and works out to be more of a guide to creating a combat shooting pistol than critical evaluation of self-defense firearms. Ah, ha! On Page 65 there is finally mention of four—The Big Four—shooting schools, Jeff Cooper's American Pistol Institute, Ray Chapman's Academy of Practical Shooting, John Farnham's Defense Training, Inc., and Massad F. Ayoob's Lethal Force Institute, all of which are already generally known to be excellent training facilities for self-defense pistol shooting. In reviewing the four schools, personal biases and subjective writing style of the author(s) emerge obtrusively. Here the reader wants a slab of meat and gets feathers. Almost every sentence has a parenthetical phrase between subject and verb. As the material presented is in quick-print typescript, underlining is necessary to indicate italics, and all that underlining gets in the way visually. There are no illustrations in this book. The book does include superficial reviews of a dozen additional shooting/self-defense/security schools, but these data are incomplete: some reviews are merely complaints based on hearsay. *ASG's* advice to the author(s) of *Shooting Schools: An Analysis* is: "Don't write about Afghanistan if you haven't been

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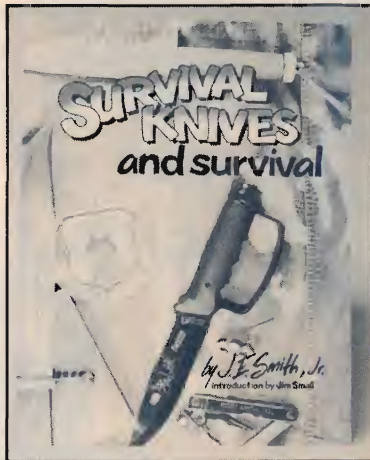
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there. Take a look at some other books and see how they're organized, published and printed for readability. And take a couple of night classes in writing style."



Survival Knives and Survival, by J.E. Smith, Jr.; EPJ & H Enterprises, Inc., 121 East Main St., Statesboro, GA 30458; 98 pages; paperbound; \$8.95, plus \$1.25 postage, Georgia residents add 4 percent state sales tax.

Ed Smith is an ex-Marine, survival instructor and outdoorsman. In addition, he's a custom knifemaker; he knows his trade. Early-on in the book, he makes a clear distinction between the combat/fighting knife and the survival knife, an all-around utilitarian blade. He amplifies this with a review of military survival knives, from the Swiss Army Knife to the U.S. Navy's pen/flare-gun/saw/knife. In discussing the currently available commercial survival knives, he details the evolution of Ka-Bar, Lifeknife and Brewer Explorer, Smith & Wesson, and Inox products, and reflects on how they became more than knives, how they gradually became "systems." This section of the book is followed by a detailed review of custom made survival knives, their sheath/scabbard accessory carriers, their hollow and pouches. Probably the best part of Smith's book is his review of so-called combination or multiple-use survival tools in which his advice is: "A good rule of thumb is to avoid all cutlery that is presented as the do-it-all wonder knife . . . you will surely 'wonder' at its practicality." Smith's final chapter is devoted to survival in general, more woodsman, airman or stranded motorist survival than survival of the Armageddon sort to be sure, but nonetheless cogent, accurate and authoritative. He relates how to put together a survival kit that can meet almost any short-term emergency. *Survival Knives and Survival* closes with a bibliography on survival and knives, plus selected sources for custom made survival knives, sources for sharpeners, and several other survival tips. Good book! ●

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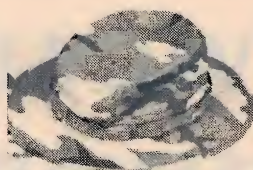
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MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

EAGLE .380 ACP

(Continued from page 55)



Each of the four American Eagle .380s was fired using four different brands of ammo—and without a hitch.

Removal and replacement of various parts require a set of gunsmith's drift punches and a plastic or rawhide mallet.

Grip removal, hence access to connector, sear, ejector, and hammer plunger and spring, is accomplished by turning out two Allen-head machine screws, one on either side of the grip frame.

Once the grips were off the handgun, ASG staffers made it a point to look closely for those ugly dull tool marks, and other mismatching blemishes. There were none.

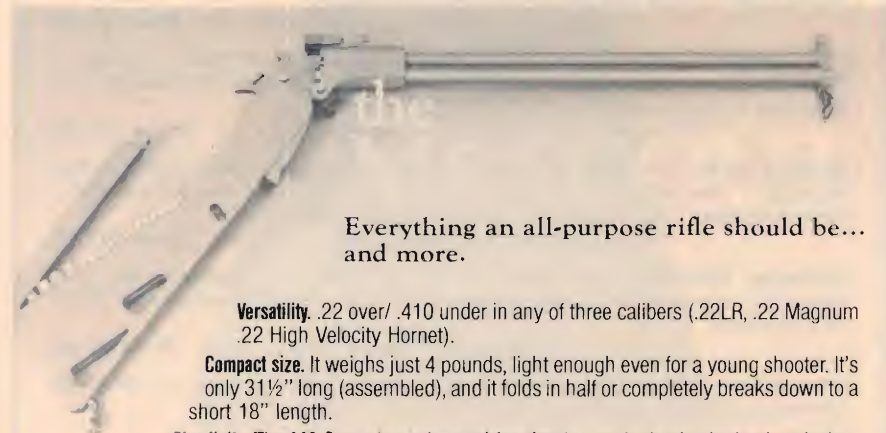
Shooting Eagles—Shooting a .380 with a 2 1/2-inch barrel "is like kissin' yer sister," as one crewman said. However, the consensus is that were all six of those high-velocity 88-grain copper-jacketed hollow-points to strike an adversary in the torso, that enemy would not consider it the kiss of one's female sibling.

All four Eagles were tested with four different brands of .380 ammunition:

- Remington high-velocity 88-grain jacketed hollowpoints;
- Federal standard-velocity 95-grain full-metal-jacketed hardball;
- Winchester/Western 95-grain hardball; and
- M&W Corporation reloads with 90-grain roundnose lead bullets.

Shooting over 25 yards, all four Eagles put all four types of ammo inside a 12-foot circle.

During the shoot, there was only one glitch. The black-oxidized Eagle just wouldn't drop the hammer on the firing pin on one occasion. The pistol was field stripped immediately so the crew could determine what had broken, or what the



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hang-up was. When the Eagle was reassembled, a test round was triggered, and the pistol fired—and continued to fire with whatever ammunition was fed it during the course of the afternoon. ASG people could come to no conclusion about the mystery balk.

Street Survival—The American Arms Eagle .380 ACP is not your weapon for firefights. It's more a personal defense weapon for dark parking lots, walks in the park at night, holding onto an intruder while calling the police, or inadvertently stepping into a burglary of a home or business.

The Eagle, properly certificated for concealed carry, of course, is an all-around, all-stainless-steel All-American defender. The .380 ACP caliber is, to ASG's way of thinking, at about the bottom of the stopping power scale for effective self-protection. But, fired with accuracy, the .380 is a formidable weapon.

The Eagle's small size, light weight and absence of perceived recoil make it an excellent choice for small-handed men, and for women particularly.

As handguns go, this Eagle .380's role is as an urban, suburban, home, office, and business self-defender. When making a choice, don't overlook American Arms. •

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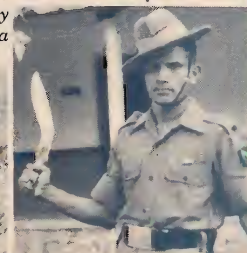
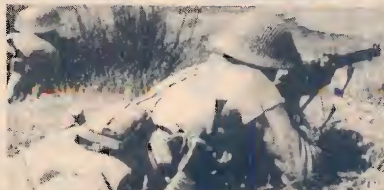
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U. of Calgary Develops New Survival Series

THE UNIVERSITY of Calgary, at Calgary, Alberta, in Canada, through its "Outdoor Pursuits" program, has started to develop a series of slide/booklet presentations entitled "Canadian Outdoor Survival."

The first presentation is "Winter Shelters," comprised of 80 color slides and a 40-page booklet that illustrate the construction and use of various types of shelters for wintertime outdoor survival.

The slides are a combination of original photographs in the field, and graphics of various techniques, including cutaway drawings of various survival equipment, and detailed diagrams, together with summaries.

The 80 slides are numbered and are provided in clear plastic envelopes for ease of filing and rapid reference. The booklet, soft bound, contains instructional tests, graphics and technical information for each of the slides.

In the future, the University of Calgary intends to produce similar slide-and-booklet presentations on "Clothing for All Weathers," "Forest Hazards," "River Crossings," "Navigation By Map & Compass," and "Avalanche."

Overall supervisor for the series is Bill March, leader of the 1982 Canadian Mount Everest Expedition, a professor of physical education at the University of Calgary, and a frequent contributor to *American Survival Guide* Magazine.

March said he plans to release 36 titles in the series over the next few years. The presentations will cover many aspects of wilderness safety and outdoor survival.

For additional information on the series, contact Bill March, Faculty of Physical Education, The University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4. ●

AMBUSH!

(Continued from page 15)

valuable seconds looking for targets when you should be looking for a way out. As a survivalist, you won't have ammunition to waste by panic firing.

- If the attacked element can't move, the members should get off the road, or out of the open area at once, and seek cover. This is critical, because the ambusher will have planned to fire upon this area, and moving out will upset his plan of fire, and even mask you from some of his guns. Although the ideal ambush site should have absolutely no cover close enough for the victims to reach, the terrain may not allow this. In a built-up area, cover is as close as the nearest building. Parked cars, alleys, and doorways offer cover. The driver should try to stop near cover, or in it. In a built-up area, driving through a plate-glass window into a building or into an alley will provide cover or concealment. In open areas, driving off the road into trees or a ditch is better than stopping in the open.

- If one element is trapped, plan for the others to come to its aid. Often, ambushers will let the point go by, as they want to trap the main body. If this happens, the point members can circle around and take the ambushers from the rear. If there's a rear guard, it can attack from the other side.

- Standard military practice is to keep the point and rearguard small, but for our purpose, all elements should be about the same strength. If there are women and children, there's no guarantee that locating them with any one element will provide greater safety. An attack can come on any element, depending on the whim of the ambusher.

- Plan on a short encounter, using minimal force. This is because you want to avoid unnecessary casualties, and because you don't have ammunition for a long fight. The object is to escape, and you should plan to break off the counterattack as soon as all survivors are clear.

Summing Up—An ambush is a bad situation in which the ambusher tries to catch his victim at a serious disadvantage. The victim can't fight back on equal terms. The obvious conclusion is that it's better to avoid an ambush than to try to crash out of one. If caught, the best course is escape, and any counterattack is only to aid the escape, not to gain a victory over the ambusher.

As with other situations involving deadly force, tactics are more important than weapons. This is especially true in an ambush, because the ambusher tries to set up his ambush so that the victim can't use his weapons effectively.

Planning ahead to cope with the prospect of ambush is essential. Use your head, and you may not have to use your weapons. ●

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SCREWED AND NAILED

(Continued from page 40)

because they can slip out of alignment easily. Once the plate is secured to the door, add more screws about 3 inches apart along the edges of the door and across it wherever there is solid wood. Space the screws evenly.

Before you put the door back in the frame, remove all the old molding around the frame—you've made the door thicker by an 1/8 of an inch or so and it won't close with the old molding in place. If you're careful, you can re-use the old molding.

Once the metal is secured to the door, get some help to put it back on the hinges—it'll be heavier than before by about 40 to 50 pounds. Once back on the hinges, shut the door tightly and reinstall the molding flush with the door itself.

Sand and touch up the paint as necessary—and you have a cheap, effective steel door. Unfortunately, some people may object to the looks of the door. It is rather utilitarian, not to say forbidding, but you can decorate it by glueing decorative wood buttons onto the screwheads to cover them if you wish, or install fancy grillwork to camouflage the screwheads.

Sliding Doors—Sliding doors can be protected too. The degree of protection depends on just how serious the crime problem is in your area, but the following are probably the best solutions to the problem:

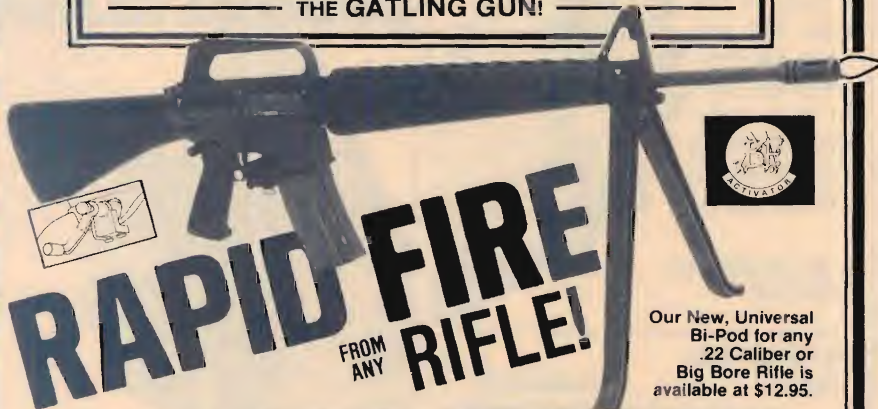
(1) The Push Lock—there's always one of these in a door to lock it tight. Most have nothing more than the thin metal of the frame itself to catch against—not very effective. There are ways to avoid the problem, though, and get yourself the equivalent of a deadbolt lock. Slide the door all the way open, or take off the panel on the side where the lock is, and drill out the opening where the bolt goes, being careful not to go through the frame and that the bolt slides smoothly in and out of the hole. You can do the same thing about 6 inches back along the track, so you can open the door part way, or lock it.

While the side panel is off, look around for a small key lock that fits here. They are available. If you can't find the lock, you can drill a hole in the bottom part of the bolt when it's up into the frame, and use the hole as a spot to slip in a nail to prevent the bolt from being bounced down. Drill at a slant, as shown, for maximum protection.

(2) The Track—if you can get at them easily, adjust the rollers so the door fits tightly in the frame and can't be lifted out. If you can't get at the rollers, the most likely case, you can achieve effective protection by methods as follows:

Get some round-headed wood screws, drill holes in the metal frame where the closed door would be. Space them evenly at about 4 inches apart, adjusting them one at a time so the door slides closed—

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just barely—and therefore can't be lifted out of the track. Don't forget the other, non-sliding door half of the glass door assembly. If you can move it out of place, do just what you did with the track on the sliding side, then fill the track with caulking and slam the door shut. Caulking has a tendency to squish out so tape paper on the frame and spread it on the floor to catch the stuff. This has a double advantage of weatherproofing the door and, when the caulking dries, virtually glues the door in place.

(3) Locks and Blocks—A lock for the center of the door has been mentioned already, so you needn't go any further along that line. However, there is additional protection available as well. Twist-lock folding bars to the top and bottom of the door are a good idea. The old cut broomstick works as well, but only at the bottom. You can drill the door frame itself, and slip nails in place to secure the door, as in the accompanying drawing. Be certain that when you drill, the bit doesn't hit the glass, and, as an added precaution, put your bit as far back in the chuck as it will go when drilling sliding doors so it doesn't accidentally break or penetrate the glass. Another method can be used while you have the side panel off. Put a bracket in place as the accompanying drawing shows, and drill out the track so you can slip a nail in place to block the door. If you drill out the top of the frame for the door lock bolt, you should make the holes for the nails match up to these positions.

(4) The Ultimate Protection—Because this discussion is about low-cost protection, metal folding or rolling grills will be ignored. However, if you live in a very high crime area, you could adapt the home-made steel door scheme to your sliding door—just put the metal in place and seal yourself in. No one should be that desperate!

Down Below—Basement doors are often a problem because they tend to be hidden from view, especially when they have a folding cover over them. Usually, these doors are seldom used, so cover them with metal and put in top quality key locks and a police lock. You can make the stair cover more secure by replacing any rotten wood with sound hard wood. Make sure the door has a set of inner bars, at least three, one dead center, and one each in the quarter-way spots that lock in place.

Windows—If you have doors in your home, you certainly have windows. This means, statistically, that you're more likely to have someone coming through a window than through a door, especially a door you've already secured using methods described here. The question is, how can you make your windows safer than they

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already are? You have a problem, because unless you're willing to seal the windows over completely, there isn't any way to prevent someone from coming through them. However, most people don't like to live in lightless, airless boxes, so sealing the windows is usually a last-ditch option.

Basement windows are almost always steel frame in modern housing, and they can be made safer in the following ways:

(1) More Screws—Harden the frame by installing more screws to hold the windows in place; use concrete nails on the sides if necessary.

(2) Plastic—Replace glass with shatter-resistant plastic. This should make it far harder for someone to break through the glass and get into the house.

(3) Self-Tapping Screws—Use self-tapping metal screws to seal the windows by drilling through the window and into the frame. This is a disadvantage should you wish to exit in a hurry, or need to take something in through a window.

(4) Bars—Install exterior (or interior) bars on the windows, but make sure they are either secured by a padlock or have a kick-out feature for escape in emergencies. If you use padlocks, have all of them in the section keyed identically for emergencies.

(5) Ultimate Protection—If there is no reason to have windows in the basement, seal them off, using either concrete or glass blocks. Glass blocks are to be preferred as they admit natural light and air, if you create a vent option. By completely closing off a basement, you can cause dampness problems, and accumulate a lot of potentially noxious fumes.

Ground Floor—Next to your basement windows, ground floor windows are the most likely targets of an intruder. You can do a number of things to make them more difficult to enter without compromising your own lifestyle.

Putting in shatter-resistant plastic in place of glass is one method, but the problem is that most plastics, even those advertised as ultraviolet resistant, become yellowed or clouded by sunlight. This option, if you choose it, may be just a needless expense in the long-run. Buy thick plate glass and install it in the house, rather than going for plastic, because thick glass doesn't break as readily as thin panes, and doesn't yellow or cloud.

Always install and use window locks. On double-hung windows—the kind that slide up and down—you should use thumb latches for the minimum amount of protection. There are effective keyed locks available, but these have the disadvantage of being illegal in some areas, and can be expensive when your dwelling has a lot of windows to protect.

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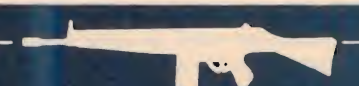
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Charles A. Sisemore
Duffield, Virginia

Thanks for your encouraging views on our new direction. Your thoughts, and those of other readers, surely will help us to improve, and to supply the kind of information you want and need.

And . . .

Congratulations on the New Name and the super new look! If *American Survival Guide* continues with the same sort of articles and reviews, you should be No. 1 in short order (if you aren't already).

Robert C. Smith
Merchantville, New Jersey

Thank you, Bob, for your kind words. Like Smith-Barney, we'll win the No. 1 spot when we deserve it—with a lot of hard work. Somehow, though, we've never thought of ourselves as No. 2.

No Nonsense

I wish to compliment you on the great job you are doing with *American Survival Guide*. It is refreshing to see a publication in the survival field not filled with nonsense about mercenary and extremist activities produced by armchair warriors. The article by Tony Lessee about the training I conducted at the Phoenix Firearms Training Center was very much appreciated ("School for Survivalists, *ASG*, October, 1984). I am now offering the full line of paramilitary and survivalist training under my own auspices at Omega Training Systems, P.O. Box 5912, Glendale, AZ 85312, phone (602) 439-4425 day or night.

James R. Jarrett
Glendale, Arizona

Thanks for the kind words, Jim. And, readers who wish to work on the straight stuff can contact you at Omega.

Blending In

Past articles and letters (JRB, September, 1984) on camouflage may leave false impressions that could cost lives. In full camo, commercially obtained, I have had opposing force personnel in an ROTC exercise walk by within touching distance. A buddy in a homemade ghillie suit was stepped on. On the other hand, ranger trainees have walked right past me at

Camp Merrill when I was dressed as just another hiker on the Appalachian Trail. The whole idea of camouflage is *appropriateness*. With government representatives, look like one. In urban areas, a filthy, flea-bitten drunk will probably be passed by for forced labor and by occupation forces as well. Use your head.

Ben Franklin
Atlanta, Georgia

The meaning of camouflage includes: "concealment by means of disguise," and "behavior or artifice designed to deceive or hide." A disguise is no disguise when it no longer fulfills its purpose.

Magazine Review

I would love to possess the ultimate battery of guns for self-defense, but I've had to opt for practicality and the .22 caliber—Ruger 10/22. Charter Arms AR-7 and Mark I semi-auto. To gain versatility, I purchased several types of magazines for each: Condor, Eaton and Ram-Line 25-round clips, and a Mitchell 50-round. The Eaton and Condor clips function well, but the nylon belt on the Mitchell becomes stiff in cold weather. The Mark I Ram-Line clip, which is easy to load and use, had to be returned to the factory for replacement when the spring became detached from the rear of the clip. The Ram-Line people replaced the defective magazine without question, but recently two more failed. I also had problems feeding the rounds consistently up through the Ram-Line magazine ears into the feed ramp to the Charter Arms AR-7. Although literature accompanying that magazine instructed the user to return the gun to Charter Arms to be checked, I found the malfunction to occur within the magazine. A word of caution about using Mark II Pachymar grips on the Mark I pistol. The cutout in the grips for the slide release allows the hammer pivot pin to move to the left and disengage from the right side of the frame, causing trigger failure and even an accidental discharge (as happened to me). I'm not trying to be critical or to nitpick. If the idea of survival is important, it is equally important to know about the products being sold to you. Would you bet your life on them? You may be doing just that.

Richard H. Stanley
Arvada, Colorado

Thanks for the feedback, Richard. Our evaluations of equipment are based on short-term field use of the item, and not the long haul. If there are any other readers out there who've had equipment failures, let us know—and that goes for success stories with survival gear, too. If it works well, pass the word along to the rest of us. ●

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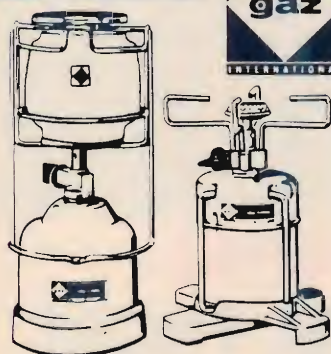
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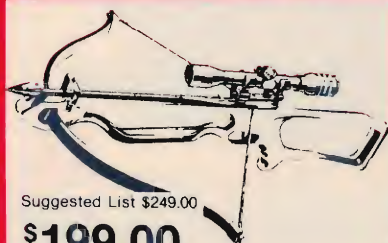
Make It Easy...

...on yourself, with Bluet[®] Stove and Lumogaz[®] Lantern. Lightweight and powerful, they're safe and simple to operate. Pop in the LPG cartridge and you're all set.

20161-Bluet Stove 23.95

20157-Lumogaz Lantern
w/Auto Ignition 39.95

19295-LPG
Cartridge
C-206 *2.25



Suggested List \$249.00

\$199.00

Barnett International Panzer II Crossbow

Rugged versatility makes the Panzer II first choice for hunting and survival situations. This all-alloy Crossbow has been completely redesigned with the most demanding conditions in mind. The high strength stock can be replaced with an optional pistol grip converting the Panzer into the ideal para-military type weapon.

As shown with scope 239.95

8 piece Emergency Kit

Kit includes: Bluet Stove, Lumogaz lantern, Instalux lamp, two C-206 Cartridges, Firelighters and cigarette lighter in plastic carrying case.

MODEL EK8 **69.95**



KNIVES

WATER PURIFIERS

TRIPLE FUEL STOVES

• White Gasoline • Alcohol • Kerosene

The international Pack Stove w/Pump (ranger)

The Triple Fuel 199 Ranger — compact and ultra-light — puts out 9000 BTU's of heat. With a self-pressurized burner and built-in cleaning needle, the Ranger works excellently at all altitudes and temperatures. The aluminum cover doubles as a pot — and the windshield and mini-pump are all standard. Great for camping and emergency use. Get yours!

White Gasoline, Kerosene, Alcohol

Weight: 32 oz (900g)
Burning time: 75 min
Dimensions: 5"x5"x4" (125x125x100)
Fuel Capacity: 4 1/2 fl oz (0.131)



Expedition Stove w/ Pump (hiker)

Just say
"Charge it!"



OUR LOW PRICE 89.95

The classic Optimus expedition stove has now been provided with a new burner allowing you to choose kerosene, white gasoline or alcohol for cooking your meals. The Hiker has very high capacity under all weather conditions and at all altitudes.

IF YOU DON'T SEE IT,
CALL US — TOLL FREE.

HAVE A QUESTION?
CALL US — TOLL FREE

1 (800) 447-8673



Model 199

59.95



111

White Gasoline,
Kerosene, Alcohol

Weight: 54 oz (1530g) Model 111

Dimensions: 7"x7"x4"

(172x172x105mm)

Fuel capacity: 17 fl oz (0.51)

Burning time:

Kerosene 120 min

White gasoline 120 min

Alcohol

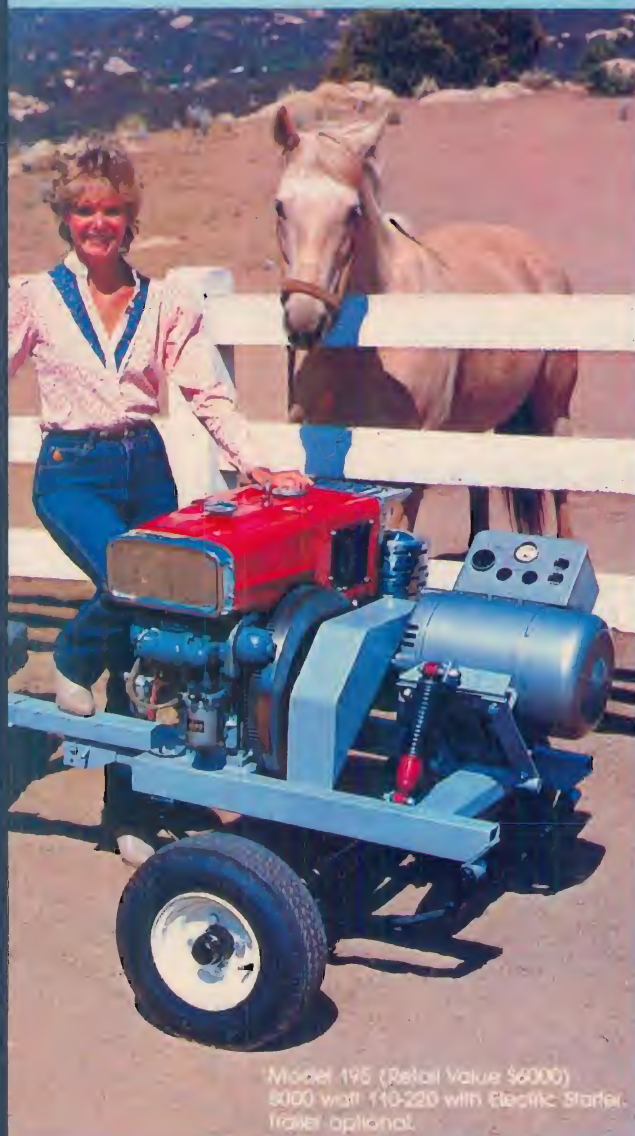
(with standard nipple restrictor) 120 min

(with nipple 90779 & restrictor) 90 min

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Model 195 (Retail Value \$6000)
5000 watt 110-220 with Electric Starter.
Trailer optional.

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